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ABSTRACT

This Kids Count report examines statewide and county trends in the well-being of West Virginia's children. Following a summary which describes overall findings, the bulk of the report presents the statistical portrait, based on 12 indicators of well-being: (1) percent low birth weight babies; (2) infant mortality rate; (3) child death rate; (4) percent of eligible children served by Head Start; (5) percent children approved for free and reduced school meals; (6) child abuse/neglect rate; (7) teen birth rate; (8) percent births to unmarried teens; (9) percent high school dropouts; (10) juvenile delinquency case rate; (11) teen violent death rate; and (12) percent births to mothers with less than a twelfth-grade education. Trends for data are indicated where appropriate, based on 1990 and 1997 data. Statewide, several indicators show improvement, while the rates of low birth weight babies, children approved for free and reduced school meals, births to unmarried teens, and juvenile delinquency have increased. The report includes a special section on day care in West Virginia. (EV)

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A report on
Child Care
in West Virginia

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WEST VIRGINIA

KIDS COUNT
Data Book

1999 COUNTY PROFILES OF CHILD WELL-BEING

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PROGRAMS

KIDS COUNT

Educates and mobilizes the private sector about the needs and conditions of children through the annual production of the *KIDS COUNT Data Book* and the quarterly publication of the *KIDS COUNT Connection* Newsletter.

DAY ONE

Teaches parents how their baby's brain develops, how they can facilitate this development by creating a stimulating environment and how this creates the structures in the brain that make learning possible. Parents see a video about how babies learn and are visited by a trained volunteer who demonstrates techniques to create a stimulating environment.

BUSINESS PARTNERS FOR CHILDREN

Business leaders work in partnership with social service professionals to add value to local activities to improve the lives of children. Activities focus on prevention and early intervention.

CLEARINGHOUSE

Collects and disseminates information and ideas relevant to making positive policy and systems changes on behalf of children and families. Information is also shared with individuals and organizations to develop programs that improve the lives of West Virginia's at-risk children.

SUCCESSES

Created the first county-by-county portrait of children to bring about the public will to improve the lives of children.

Created the first business-led organization devoted exclusively to West Virginia's at-risk children.

Through SHOTS BY TWO, combined the talents of business, government, and health care professionals to increase immunization levels for children.

Through DAY ONE, developed the first statewide network that educates thousands of new parents about how critical the early years of life are in a child's brain development.

Through CHILD WATCH, created a statewide voice for children led by business.

Instrumental in the creation of the GOVERNOR'S CABINET ON CHILDREN & FAMILIES.

Instrumental in the creation of the COALITION FOR WEST VIRGINIA'S CHILDREN, promoting responsible public policies for children. The Coalition has enjoyed legislative successes in health, day care, and welfare reform.

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On pages 16-74, the bar graphs representing the child abuse/neglect percent change are incorrect; a worse trend should always be a better trend and a better trend should always be a worse trend. All of the child abuse/neglect numbers and the percent change are correct. For example, on the West Virginia page located on page 16, the trend bar shows a 42.4% improvement in the child abuse/neglect rate from 1990-1997. The actual trend is 42.4% **worse** than it was in 1990.

A report on

Child Care

in West Virginia

WEST VIRGINIA

KIDS COUNT Data Book

1999 COUNTY PROFILES OF CHILD WELL-BEING

Acknowledgments

This *Data Book* could not be produced and distributed without the help of numerous people. West Virginia KIDS COUNT Fund is grateful to the Annie E. Casey Foundation, which created KIDS COUNT and funds West Virginia KIDS COUNT and KIDS COUNT grantees in the 50 states and the District of Columbia.

Contributions of the following individuals and organizations were invaluable. We celebrate the enormous contribution of the Survey Research Center at West Virginia University for their management of data collection and analysis. Thanks to Dr. Ron Althouse for administrative support and data coordination; Angela Foley for project management, data collection, processing, manipulation, and data analysis; Steven Gregory for the design and creation of the maps; Beth Taylor for vital support and guidance throughout the entire project, map design and creation, and proof reading; and our deep appreciation to the following for assistance with data collection and analysis: Tom Light with the Office of Epidemiology and Health Promotion at WV Department of Health and Human Resources; Brian Lego with the Bureau of Business Research at WVU; Doris White and Joe Panetta with the WV Department of Education; Craig Richards with the WV Department of Health and Human Resources, Office of Audit, Research and Analysis; Kay Tilton with the Office of Social Services, WV Department of Health and Human Resources; Bill Huebner with the Governor's Cabinet on Children and Families; Marie Pees and Kathleen Morris with the United States Census Bureau; and Gregg Powell with the National Head Start Association, Research & Evaluation Division.

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KIDS COUNT is also grateful for the enduring creativity of Phil Evans who designed the layout and who has created all of our *Data Book* covers and *Data Book* post cards; and thanks to the numerous West Virginia KIDS COUNT Dissemination Partners for helping get the *Data Book* into the hands of community leaders across West Virginia. The Dissemination Partners are listed on the inside back cover.

We are indebted to members of our Ad Hoc Child Care Committee who helped decide the focus of our child care report. Members are: Committee Chair Margaret Bishop, Linda DuVall, Barbara Gebhard, Michelle Hastings, Julie Pratt, Bill Raney, Kenna Seal, Carol Sharlip and Kay Tilton. Thank you one and all. Our research was strengthened by the review and comment of the Child Care Committee of the Governor's Cabinet on Children and Families. I am thankful to Bill Hubner who added us to his very full agenda. Judy Curry and Michael Pack with the Child Care Program of the Office of Social Services were invaluable in providing information about caseloads, new initiatives, and other infrastructure issues. They patiently endured many telephone calls and long questionnaires. Kay Tilton is a font of knowledge about child care and its history. Thanks, Kay, for all your help. Thanks also to Pat Givens with the Department of Education for the School Day Plus information.

Special thanks to Barbara Gebhard, Deputy Director of the Governor's Cabinet on Children and Families, for sharing numerous reports on child care in West Virginia and for letting us use their draft profiles of accredited child care centers applying to be recognized as an exemplary program. Excerpts from these profiles can be found on pages 5, 6, and 9.

KIDS COUNT is also indebted to the enthusiastic and faithful service of its Research and Marketing committees. These committees guide the staff's work to select the *Data Book* theme, data collection and analysis, and they guide the staff's work to get the *Data Book* out to people who can make a difference for children. The names of each committee member are located on page 88 of this report.

Special thanks to Jeff Crist, Director of Communications, West Virginia KIDS COUNT Fund, who coordinated the marketing plan and desktop publishing of this report with confidence and tireless enthusiasm; special thanks also to Pam Folden who labored tirelessly in editing the book and preparing the maps and charts; and to Angela Foley, who has done an extraordinarily professional job managing the data collection and analysis.

West Virginia KIDS COUNT could not do its work without the financial support of both the Annie E. Casey Foundation and the West Virginia businesses and nonprofit organizations who have contributed funds to underwrite the costs of *Data Book* production. Special thanks is extended to Richard Adams, Lawson Hamilton, Austin Caperton and other members of the Fund's Board of Directors for their help in securing sponsors. The names of these sponsors are located on each county page in a box on the lower, right-hand corner and on page 3.

West Virginia KIDS COUNT is grateful for the leadership and ever-ready assistance of the National KIDS COUNT staff: Bill O'Hare, Jennifer Gross, and Francine Brown.

Thanks also to all the West Virginians who make kids count.

Margie Hale
Executive Director

1999 Data Book Sponsors

Special thanks to the following sponsors of the *1999 WV KIDS COUNT Data Book:*

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Forward

> ***The opportunities in quality child care are very dramatic. A good start in life can do more to promote learning and prevent damage than we have ever imagined.***

The *1999 WV KIDS COUNT Data Book* is the 8th annual profile of the condition of West Virginia's children. A project of the West Virginia KIDS COUNT Fund in collaboration with the West Virginia University Survey Research Center, West Virginia KIDS COUNT brings together the best available data to measure the health, economic, educational and social well-being of children in West Virginia.

In 1989, the Annie E. Casey Foundation launched KIDS COUNT. This initiative is premised on the belief that the more the public and policy-makers know about the status and needs of children, the greater the likelihood those needs will be addressed.

Funded in 1991, West Virginia KIDS COUNT is one of 51 similar projects throughout the United States.

The *1999 WV KIDS COUNT Data Book* measures 12 indicators of child and adolescent health, education and economic status. It also includes background information for each county, including demographic and family income data.

Six state maps are included; they provide substate information on child care issues: Head Start participation, percent of children in poverty, location of child care centers who provide care for infants and/or who are sponsored by business, licensed centers and nationally accredited centers, and school day plus locations.

Last year's *WV KIDS COUNT Data Book* continued to inspire community action for at-risk children and promoted public awareness about children through the print and broadcast media and helped many communities secure funding for programs targeting at-risk youth.

To show our appreciation to our *Data Book* sponsors, they are recognized on each county page in the box in the lower, right corner. The KIDS COUNT Fund is grateful and deeply appreciative of its sponsors for helping to fund the production of this *Data Book*. It is a great encouragement.

Community action for at-risk children continues and engages business, labor, and religious leaders to increase philanthropy, hands-on program involvement and advocacy for children. KIDS COUNT groups are supported by the KIDS COUNT Fund through information, ideas, and mini-grants. The *Data Book* is used as a tool to select issues for focus and action.

Making KIDS COUNT in West Virginia is a shared enterprise. Consider how you might join in the support of the children of West Virginia. We all need to do more. To join a constituency for children and become part of the solution, call 1-888-KIDS COUNT.

Child Care in West Virginia

Renowned Pediatrician Barry Brazelton said to President Clinton at the White House Conference on Early Childhood Development and Learning, "Mr President, you should have started welfare reform with child care reform."

This year's *WV KIDS COUNT Data Book*, the 8th annual edition, focuses on child care in West Virginia--its history, costs, and quality. We have chosen this focus because the effects of child care upon the well-being of children are profound.

If we are not careful, moving families from welfare to work may do as much to compound the problems in working-poor families as it does to solve them. The opportunities in quality child care for children are very dramatic; a good start in life can do more to promote learning and prevent damage than we have ever imagined. Ninety percent of a child's brain is developed by age three. Intelligence is a function of both genetics and the environment, and it is important to remember that environmental factors are thought to be responsible for about half of our differences in intelligence. Those who have higher intelligence get more education, hold better jobs and earn more. Our intelligence plays a significant role in our well-being as a child and as an adult. High-quality child care promotes optimal brain development and increases intelligence for life.

CHILD DEVELOPMENT CENTER OF CENTRAL WEST VIRGINIA, INC., *located in Buckhannon, takes a multigenerational approach to social development using volunteers who are foster grandparents, college students, and teenage alumni of the Center. They do home visits, which strengthen the relationship between parent, child, and staff while providing teachers with a better understanding of each child's foundation for developmental growth.*

An adverse setting for children from birth to three can compromise the child's brain function and overall development. The consequences of poor child care include neglect, increased accidents, inadequate nutrition and a lack of nurturing. An adverse setting compromises brain development. These facts about the growth of intelligence and the effects of child care ought to compel all of us to insist on a child care system that provides our children with the nurturing they need.

The child who gets little attention from his child care teacher, who has few toys to play with and is seldom talked to or listened to is experiencing an adverse environment, and it is shaping forever the way his brain is growing and how intelligent he will be. In contrast, a child who has lots of cuddling and happy interactions with adults, is read to, talked to, and responded to is experiencing a stimulating environment and is going to have an intelligence which will well equip her for life.

CHILD CARE BACKGROUND

Allison Clarke-Stewart, a child care scholar with the University of California at Irvine, indicates that interest in what happens to children in the early years is not new. There have been programs for young children in the United States since the early nineteenth century.

In the late 1960's, early childhood became a major interest of government and researchers and led to the Head Start Program.

In the 1970's, Head Start was extended and became more intensive and reached more children. In the 1980's, scientists became concerned with the biological and genetic constraints on development, and in the late 1980's the concept of risk was applied to infants who were of concern because their mothers worked. More recently, as we have mentioned, there is heightened interest in the first three years of life after the revelation that 90 percent of brain growth occurs by age three.

HOURS OF TRAINING REQUIRED TO BECOME A NAIL TECHNICIAN: 400

HOURS OF TRAINING REQUIRED TO BECOME A BARBER: 2,000

HOURS OF TRAINING REQUIRED TO BECOME A CHILD CARE TEACHER: 0

Time and *Newsweek* have done major spreads on early childhood. Clark-Stewart says, "Clearly, this is all very exciting to the media, but it is not new." The idea that early experience shapes human potential is not new. What is new is the hard, quantifiable evidence provided by modern neuroscience.

CHILD CARE IN WEST VIRGINIA

Subsidizing the cost of child care began in West Virginia in 1969 to enable low-income families to enter employment or training. During the next 10 years, from 1969 to 1979, the program grew rapidly from serving 300 children to serving 4,500 children.

The 1970's were a decade of improvement in child care services in West Virginia. Child care licensing standards were significantly upgraded, and a competency-based training program for all care givers was developed. West Virginia designed a unique approach to training family child care providers by employing and training 150 paraprofessionals as trainers; these trainers delivered the training in the home of the family child care

Child Care in West Virginia, continued

provider. Child care centers received their training from state child care consultants who visited their centers. Incentive payments in three phases during the training, called "enrichment rates", were used to encourage and sustain involvement in the training.

In the 1980's, women entered the labor force in rapidly increasing numbers, placing greater demands on the child care system. At the same time, federal funds available to meet these needs were reduced. With fewer dollars, the state was forced to reduce staff. New demands for child care increased caseloads and, with no expansion in staffing, the state stopped all training of child care providers.

CASELOAD GROWTH

The 1990's are a time of additional caseload growth. The growth in the number of child care centers is dramatic. In 1997, there were 300 licensed centers, and in 1999, there are 441. The total caseload of children whose care was subsidized in 1996 was 9,561, and now in 1999, it is 13,301. The bar chart on page 8 shows this progressive growth in the number of low-income children cared for in various child care settings. A map of the licensed child care centers noting those who are accredited by the National Association for the Education of Young Children (NAEYC) is located on page 10. Only two years ago, nine counties in the state had no child care center, and many counties had only one center. Now, only one county has no licensed child care center.

SUNBEAM CHILD CARE CENTER *is located in a quiet, residential setting in the rear of the owner/director's home in Fairmont. It strives to create a "family-like" environment by creating time and spaces for brothers and sisters to spend time together just as they would at home. Extended evening hours are offered when needed. Family participation is encouraged during field trips and parent luncheons. A spring tea is held for grandparents. They believe that NAEYC accreditation has enhanced the quality of the Center and has been beneficial in the professional development of the staff.*

UNSPENT TANF FUNDS AND CHILD CARE INVESTMENT

Because welfare caseloads have declined dramatically as the economy has grown and as the state has implemented welfare reform policies, there are unspent welfare funds. West Virginia's total unspent funds as of March 31, 1999, is $108.4 million; this is 44 percent of the state's welfare funds available since 1997. Only one other state in the nation has a higher percentage of unspent funds. These unspent funds provide a unique opportunity for West Virginia to address the problems that have developed in child care quality over the last two decades.

As the 1990's come to an end, West Virginia's Child Care Program has been enormously enriched with these unspent funds: $10 million in improvements for 1999 and $22 million committed for the year 2000. Some new improvements include:

- special grants to centers;
- an increase in the eligibility level to 150 percent of the 1999 federal poverty level (This translates to $20,820 per year for a family of three.);
- complete funding and implementation for statewide coverage of six child care resource and referral agencies who can provide the infrastructure necessary for a quality system;
- increased subsidy rates (see subsidy chart on page 8);
- of greatest significance, perhaps, is the development of a curriculum for training child care providers caring for infants and toddlers. Once this training is developed and outcome measures created, care giver graduates will be paid higher fees.

NORMA GRAY EARLY LEARNING CENTER, *located in downtown Huntington, has a state-of-the-art playground designed to serve typical children and children with special needs, particularly for children with visual impairments. Teachers use sign language as well as speech with all children. Research shows that early use of sign language improves IQ scores and language development. A Mexican aide also teaches Spanish to the children in her class.*

WHAT IS QUALITY IN CHILD CARE?

According to Deborah Phillips, child care expert with the Institute of Medicine, quality lies with the care giver. Good care giving looks a lot like good fathering and good mothering. The adult-to-child ratios are critical to quality because it is humanly impossible to offer an infant enough nurturing and stimulating exchanges when a care giver has to care for more than a few babies. Ask any parent with twins. Better trained and educated providers are a key to quality because these care givers interact more effectively with young children.

The National Institute of Child Health and Human Development (NICHD) began a longitudinal study of early child care in 1991. It is the first study of child care which follows its children to child care. Approximately 1,300 infants were enrolled at birth and will be followed for life. By 1998, the study had made important findings

Child Care in West Virginia, continued

AGE OF CHILD	WV LAW Adult:Child Ratio	NAEYC QUALITY STANDARD Adult:Child Ratio
Infants	1:4	1:3
Toddlers	1:4	1:3
2-year-olds	1:8	1:4
2-1/2-year-olds	1:8	1:5
3-year-olds	1:10	1:7
4-year-olds	1:12	1:8

about quality. According to Clarke-Stewart, one of the NICHD researchers, the most important components of quality are:

- care givers who are highly sensitive to the children in care;
- small care giver to child ratio;
- small group size;
- the care giver's level of education; and
- the safety and stimulation of the physical setting.

According to the NICHD study, what predicts more positive care giving is:

- the observed group size, not the numbers and ages of the children enrolled;
- the care givers' child-centered beliefs;
- higher levels of education in general;
- higher levels of specialized training received at college; and
- training in different areas, such as cognitive and language development and social and emotional development.

To date, the NICHD project has observed that grandmothers provide the most sensitive and positive care giving for babies. Child care home providers offer slightly less positive care giving than in-home care givers but provide more positive care than center care givers. The reason for this is the number of children in care. By the time the child is three years old, however, dads, grandmothers and other in-home care givers with two or more children were not significantly different from child care homes or centers. Clark-Stewart says that the study so far indicates that being in a child care center, at age three and above, that meets professional standards, like the National Association for the Education of Young Children (NAEYC), is better for children's cognitive/language development than other arrangements (including the mother). For children in child care homes, it is better to be with a care giver with a college education and recent training in a setting with a moderate number of age mates or slightly older children.

THE WAY WE WERE

Just two years ago, West Virginia's child care program was dismal at best. It had the lowest income cut off in the nation. This undoubtedly is the reason West Virginia, among all states, served the greatest percent of its eligible population: not many children were eligible. In addition, the child care program had a serious monitoring problem since there were few licensing staff and, in fact, many child care programs were not monitored at all. Only eight percent of its elementary schools offered after-school programs. Comprehensive training programs for providers were not available, and the rates paid to programs to care for low-income children were significantly below market rates therefore compromising the state's ability to find good care for the families it served. Furthermore, there were no incentives in the system to make anything better.

HOW WEST VIRGINIA'S CHILD CARE PROGRAM MEASURES UP

Despite all of the improvement West Virginia has made recently, there are a number of areas where West Virginia's program does not match what we know to be factors associated with quality child care.

The ratio of care givers to infants in West Virginia is 1:4; a quality standard is 1:3. In addition, in West Virginia, one teacher can care for up to 10 three year olds. The quality standard is 1:7.

Given the considerable importance of college training and training before providing care, West Virginia's program is woefully inadequate. Its licensing and/or certification standards require no training prior to service, and there is no coordinated program to provide training.

COSTS

Quality child care is expensive. Parents pay roughly 60 percent of the cost of child care. However, parents of college students pay only 27 percent of the cost. See the Child Care Financing pie charts on page 8. What is missing from the pie chart for child care is an investment by the private sector, such as United Ways, business, foundations, and endowments.

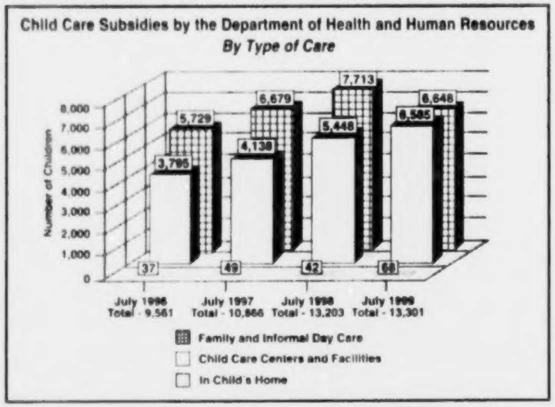
According to Louise Stoney, securing private sector support is most effective when it is part of a broad, community-based approach where both public and private funds can leverage one another. Centers need to develop new alliances among themselves that allow programs to reach economies of scale, merge costly

Charts on Rates Paid and Child Care Capacity are located on page 87

administrative functions, and negotiate with potential funders and clients as a group. Stoney says, "Imagine, for instance, if all child care programs in a region employed a single entity to market their services, enroll families, and manage billing and fee collection. This would not only expand access to new markets and streamline administrative costs but would also help to reduce accounts receivable and improve cash flow."

CHILD CARE NEED OF LOW INCOME FAMILIES

There are 118,000 children under age 13 with working parents in West Virginia. Almost half (44 percent or 51,920) of these children live in low-income families with working parents. This percentage will most likely increase as welfare reform is fully implemented. Providing affordable, high-quality child care and after-school programs where they are needed in areas with the highest concentrations of low-income families helps parents and also contributes to building stronger neighborhoods. Providing quality child care is well within the capacity of many people if they are taught early childhood development and have good child care skills.


Child Care Subsidies by the Department of Health and Human Resources
By Type of Care

Source: Office of Social Services, WVDHHR, 1999

By investing in the development and expansion of child care and the training of neighborhood residents, jobs can be created for those in the community and dollars are kept there in the community. There are some family child care programs like this in West Virginia, and many more could be developed with the help and support of such groups as the Family Resource Networks and the Child Care Resource and Referral agencies.

Caring for children in their own neighborhoods makes the care more convenient for the family. Poor children are helped by high-quality programs, but this is often not what they get.

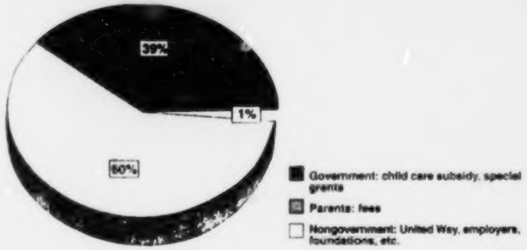
The Abecedarian Project is the first study ever to track children from infancy to age 21. In the project, half the children were randomly assigned to a full-time child care program from infancy to age five while the control group received only nutritional supplements and some social work services. Both groups attended comparable public schools from kindergarten on.

The project found that children who received a center-based program with low adult to child ratios and a stable professional staff with an educational curriculum are more successful than their peers on virtually every measure. They attend college at a higher rate, and more of them have a good job or are in college. Dr. Craig Ramey, the director of the study, says, "A good early childhood education has a powerful influence on poor children that lasts into young adulthood."

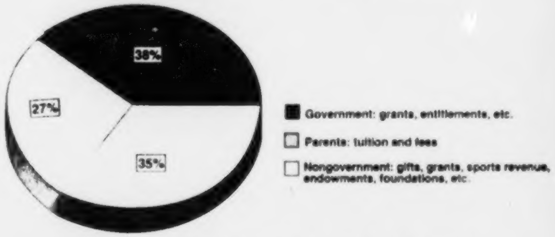
WHAT CAN BE DONE

1. New financing strategies must be developed which include a greater contribution from the private sector. Transportation, higher education and highways are models which may give us insight into building new strategies. Many communities have established coalitions of business, religious and labor leaders where public and private funds can leverage and build on one another.

Child Care Funding in the U.S.



Higher Education Funding in the U.S.



Source: Louise Stoney, Presentation at the National Association of Child Advocates Budget Conference, San Diego, CA 1998

2. The TANF savings in West Virginia should be spent wisely based on planning with intentional involvement of people outside government. When one examines the history of child care in West Virginia, there are peaks and valleys. These peaks and valleys demonstrate a lack of constancy in our commitment to our youngest children. When there is some extra government money, we invest it in children. When there is no extra government money, we take it away from children. Since we inevitably will experience another financial

Child Care in West Virginia, continued

downturn, we should plan to sustain what we have created. Program managers in government receive directives to cut spending fairly regularly. These managers usually make "across the board" cuts. In other words, all programs are cut equally. It is easier to do this because it does not require the difficult job of deciding priorities. If we plan to sustain this effort to make our children smarter, we need to have the courage to keep young children at the top of our list.

3. Public education about the importance of the early years to West Virginia's future should be a significant part of our child care program. High quality care will be maintained only when the public will exists to sustain the investments.

4. Oversight of the system is a must. Such oversight should include outcome measures based on objectives. Ways to measure and collect information about the objectives should be done now. When programs go to scale, things usually get worse before they get better. Mid-course corrections are possible with on-going evaluation, and this helps maintain quality.

5. The current licensing standards are outdated and need to be upgraded. West Virginia's standards do not require care giver training before caring for children, and staff/child ratios make sensitive care giving impossible.

LIGHTHOUSE CHILD CARE & DEVELOPMENT CENTER, *located in Charleston, is administered by Charleston Area Medical Center, serving 124 children, ages three months to 12 years. Its primary mission is to support the employees of Camcare, Inc. through quality care and education of their children. They involve the parents in unique ways: one mother, who is a doctor, visited a toddler class and listened to children's hearts; a dad, who is a nurse, had a puppet talk about how he flies in a helicopter to care for people.*

6. Private sector involvement in child care should be increased. We have always believed that improving the lives of children requires everyone in the community to make an investment. The private sector can do many things to improve child care--from developing coalitions to leverage public and private dollars to providing release time for their employees to volunteer at child care programs.

7. As the child care system grows, it is important for all of us to remember that it is our obligation to focus first on the needs of low-income children.

CONCLUDING THOUGHTS

As Douglas W. Nelson, President of the Annie E. Casey Foundation, says, "Welfare reform that puts mothers to work at the cost of putting their children in jeopardy is a flawed reform." Moving West Virginia's child care to a quality care system will take a long time, a lot of work, a lot of money, and a lot of courage. It will not be built over night, and it will not be easy. However, unlike some other areas of child policy, we do know what to do. We know how to provide quality care.

Nothing holds more promise or warning for human development than what we know about how the human brain grows in the earliest years of life and how a happy, nurturing environment helps the child become more intelligent for life. We have an obligation in West Virginia to ensure that the children of low-income families and former welfare recipients have a safe, nurturing, and stimulating physical environment with sensitive care givers.

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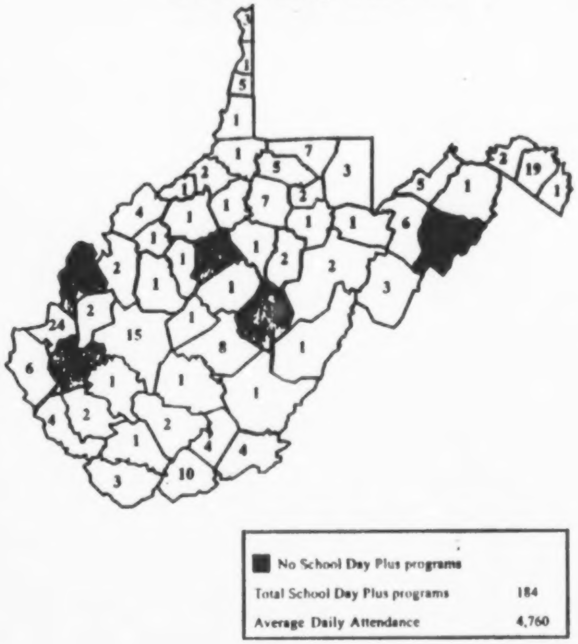
Child Care and Its Effects on Child Well-Being

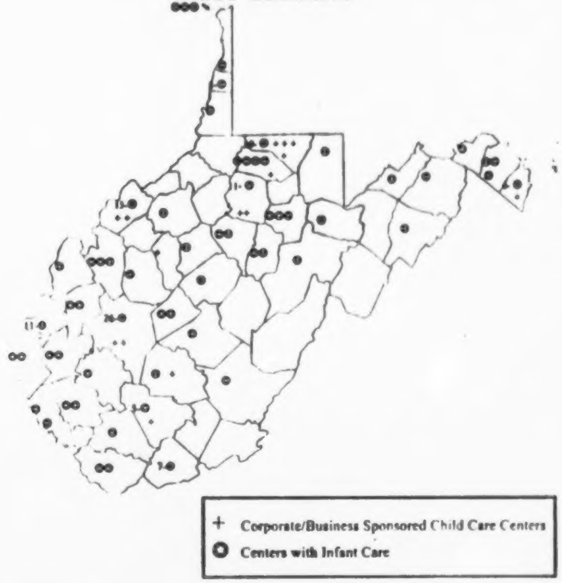
School Day Plus


■ No School Day Plus programs
Total School Day Plus programs 184
Average Daily Attendance 4,760

School Day Plus

School Day Plus is before and after school child care for children through the sixth grade. It is funded through the Department of Health and Human Resources and operated by the Department of Education. School Day Plus programs include elementary schools, Head Start programs, and community action programs. Five counties have no School Day Plus programs and 21 counties have only one program. There are 184 programs with a combined average daily attendance of 4,760. There are 61,000 children in West Virginia ages 6 to 13 who have working parents.

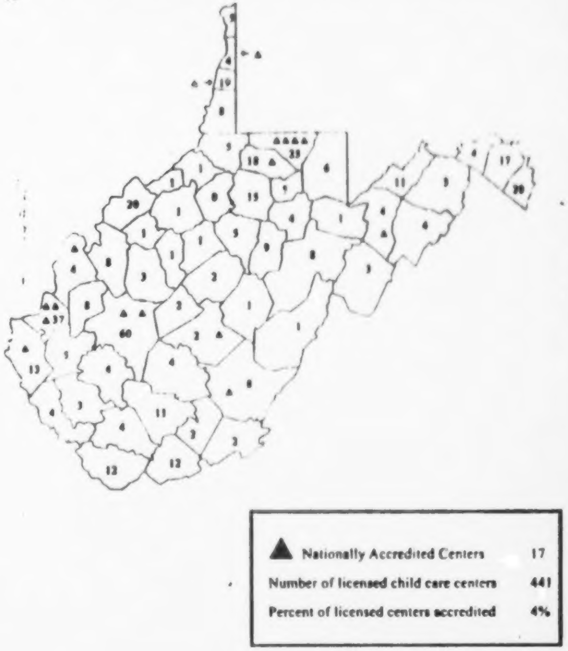
Child Care Centers Which are Corporate Sponsored and/or Care for Infants


+ Corporate/Business Sponsored Child Care Centers
O Centers with Infant Care

Child Care Centers Which are Corporate Sponsored and/or Care for Infants

Fourteen centers, or three percent of all centers, are sponsored and/or operated by businesses. Business-sponsored centers are a tremendous asset to the community. Business can also create alliances for the numerous small centers to create economies of scale and merge costly administrative functions. Almost one-third, or 148, of the licensed centers offer care for infants. There has been a big push to increase the amount of infant care available. Centers have been reluctant to do so because infant care is so costly. The recent rate increases should remove the cost obstacle. However, the findings from the NICHD study discussed on page six should raise a warning flag about encouraging more infant care as long as the state allows one care giver to care for four babies.

Licensed Child Care Centers


▲ Nationally Accredited Centers 17
Number of licensed child care centers 441
Percent of licensed centers accredited 4%

Licensed Child Care Centers

There are 441 licensed child care centers and 17 of them, or four percent, are accredited by the National Association for the Education of Young Children. Standards for accreditation promote quality as they focus on low staff to child ratios and care giver training. Help is available to become accredited from the Governor's Early Childhood Implementation Commission. Stipends are available to offset the cost of accreditation. Requests for a stipend must be received by April 28, 2000. Accreditation and the incentives provided would seem to be a great strategy to improve child care quality. However, accreditation has grown very slowly--two years ago there were 12 accredited centers and now there are only 17.

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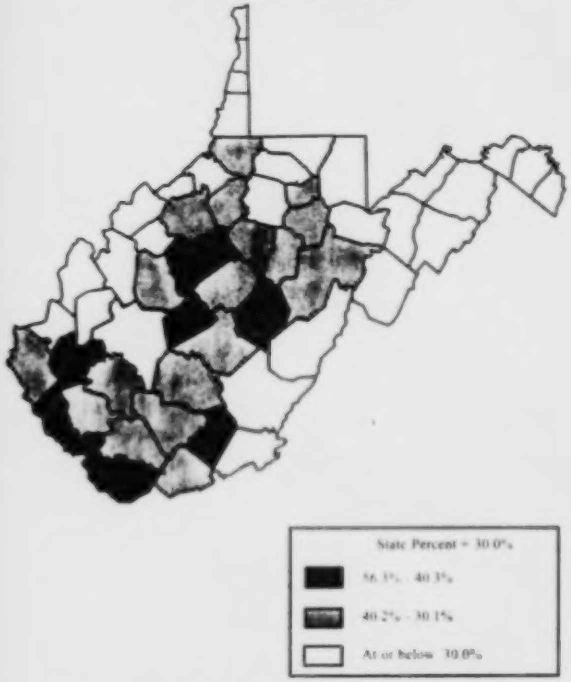
Child Care and Its Effects on Child Well-Being

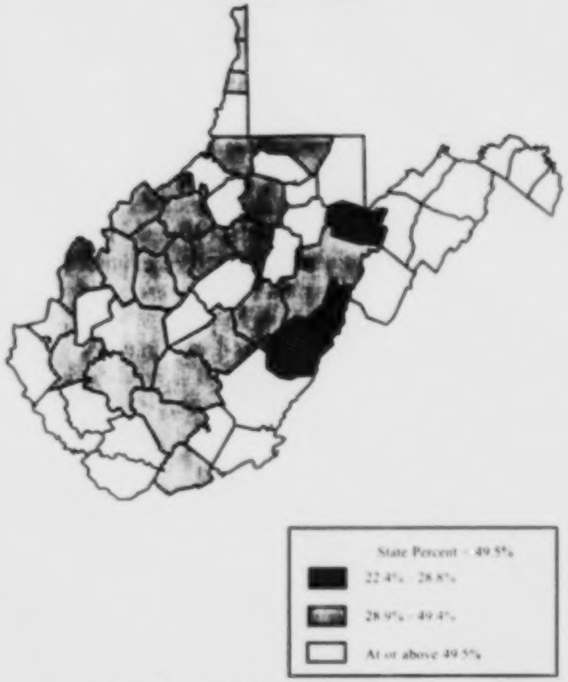
Child Poverty



Percent of Children in Poverty (under age 18)

The percent of children in poverty is the share of children under age 18 who live in families with incomes below the U.S. poverty threshold. In 1995, the poverty threshold for a family of four was $16,029. Children are 40 percent of the poor though they are but 26 percent of the total population. Poverty for children has been at or above 20 percent since the early 1980's in the U.S.; in West Virginia, poverty levels have steadily increased to 30.0 percent in 1995.

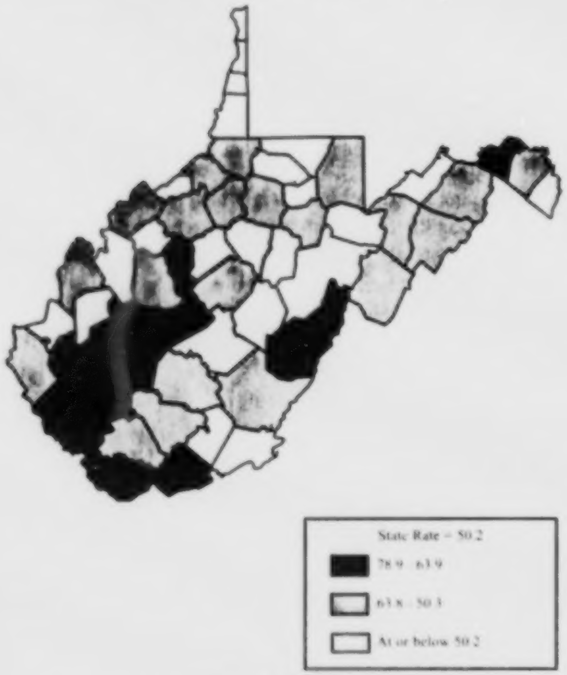
Head Start



Percent of eligible children served by Head Start (ages 3-4)

The Head Start program is based on the premise that early child development programs can make a lasting difference in the lives of children, including school readiness. We now have hard, quantifiable evidence that early experience shapes human potential. Children who attend high quality, early childhood programs are more successful than their peers on virtually every measure. Only 49.5 percent of all eligible West Virginia three to four year olds, or 6,610 children, were enrolled in Head Start in 1999. This is greater than the national average of 40.5. However, almost half of our counties have less than 49.5 percent of eligible children enrolled.

Teen Birth Rate



Teen Birth Rate

The teen birth rate includes all births to both married and unmarried teenage girls. When teens have babies, the teen mother, the baby and society all suffer. According to the Casey Foundation's *When Teens Have Sex: Issues and Trends*, teens who have babies are more likely to come from poor families, have low aspirations, and be a poor academic achiever. Babies born to teens are likely to be born of low birth-weight, more likely to die in the first year of life and are at higher risk of abuse and neglect. Among married men, teen fathers had the least schooling and earned an average of $3,400 less a year than fathers of children born to mothers who were 20 or 21. There were 3,421 births to teens in West Virginia in 1997.

Status Of Children By Indicator

PERCENT LOW BIRTH-WEIGHT BABIES

There were 1,684 low birth-weight babies born in West Virginia in 1997 and 1,535 born in 1990. Low birth weight is associated with immediate and future risks to a newborn infant. Low birth-weight babies are more likely to die during the first month of life than normal-weight babies. Infants of low birth weight account for approximately 60 percent of all infant deaths during the first year of life. These problems are costly for children and their families and our health and education programs.

Babies most likely to be at risk for low birth weight are those born to teens, single or low-income mothers and also those less likely to receive early quality prenatal care.

The percent of all West Virginia births in 1997 that were classified as low birth weight was 8.1, a 17.6 percent increase over the 1990 rate of 6.9 percent. One out of 12.4 babies born in West Virginia is born at low birth weight. The national percent of low birth-weight babies in 1997 was 7.5 percent, slightly below the state percent.

The county with the lowest percent of low birth-weight babies was Grant at 4.9. McDowell County had the highest percent of low birth-weight babies with 12.5. The county with the greatest decrease in percent of low birth-weight babies is Pleasants, which went from 10.6 percent, 10 low birth-weight babies in 1990 to 6.4 percent, 5 low birth-weight babies in 1997, a decrease of 39.9 percent. Pocahontas County saw the greatest increase in low-birth weight babies over the seven-year span. The number of low birth-weight babies born there grew from 6.0 percent, 7 low birth-weight babies in 1990, to 11.1 percent, 11 low birth-weight babies in 1997, an increase of 84.4 percent.

INFANT MORTALITY RATE
(per 1,000 live births)

Infant mortality refers to all deaths that occur to infants under one year of age. The infant mortality rate is regarded as a basic quality of life indicator for a community. It reflects the health of both the pregnant woman and the infant; it also reflects the condition in which a child lives during his/her first year of life and the parenting the child receives.

The actual number of infant deaths in many counties is very small, and this small sample distorts both rates and percent change. For example, four deaths in the current year and one death in the benchmark year could produce an infant death rate in the current year of 137, a 442 percent increase over the benchmark year. It is important to check the actual numbers located on pages 85 and 86.

Over the last seven years, the number of babies dying before their first birthday has decreased. In 1990, the average number of infant deaths in West Virginia was 203, dropping to 165 in 1997. West Virginia's 1990 infant mortality rate of 9.1 improved 14.3 percent to 7.8 by 1997. In 1997, one out of 128.2 infants born in West Virginia died before his/her first birthday. The 1997 national infant mortality rate, 7.2, is lower than the 1997 WV infant mortality rate.

The county with the lowest infant mortality rate — one death — is Tyler at a rate of 1.9. The most significant improvement over the seven years occurred in Tucker County, three infant deaths in 1997, representing a 65.8 percent improvement from its 1990 infant mortality rate of 23.0 (10 infant deaths). The county with the highest infant mortality rate in 1997 is Webster at 16.4. Clay County's infant mortality rate in 1997 was least improved, going from a rate of 2.9 in 1990 to a rate of 8.1 in 1997, an increase of 182.3 percent.

CHILD DEATH RATE
(ages 1-14 per 100,000 children)

The child death rate is the number of deaths, from all causes, of children between the ages of one and 14 per 100,000 children of the same age. The child death rate tells us about the risks to children and how much of these risks resulted in death. Risks include health problems, exposure to hazardous conditions, preventable injuries, accidents and child abuse and neglect.

The actual number of child deaths in many counties is very small, and this small sample distorts both rates and percent change. For example, four deaths in the current year and one death in the benchmark year could produce a child death rate in the current year of 137, a 442 percent increase over the benchmark year. It is important to check the actual numbers; they are located on pages 85 and 86.

The child death rate for West Virginia children ages 1-14 in 1997 was 27.2 per 100,000 children. West Virginia had 88 child deaths in 1997, and one out of 3672.9 children ages 1 - 14 died. **This was a 12.4 percent improvement over the 1990 state child death rate of 31.1**, representing 107 child deaths. The 1997 national child death rate, 26.9, is lower than the 1997 West Virginia rate.

Brooke and Barbour each have no child deaths in 1997, and these counties also have the greatest improvements over the seven year span. Each of their 1997 rates is a 100 percent improvement over the 1990 rate. The worst ranked county was Doddridge, having a child death rate of 69.0. Mineral County's child death rate showed the least improvement over the seven years; its 1990 rate of 11.7 increased 327.0 percent by 1997, with a child death rate of 49.8.

Because many of our counties are sparsely populated, the actual numbers of child deaths are small, and just one death can inflate the county rate or trend data. Despite the low number of child deaths that occur, one death can have a big impact upon a community.

PERCENT OF ELIGIBLE CHILDREN SERVED BY HEAD START (ages 3-4)

Head Start is an enormously successful early childhood program. Studies continue to demonstrate the success of Head Start in producing fewer dropouts, fewer deliquents, and better job situations than for those children who do not attend Head Start. West Virginia continues to provide Head Start to its eligible children at greater rates than the nation as a whole.

In 1999, just under half (49.5 percent) of all eligible West Virginia children 3-4 years olds were enrolled in Head Start. This is a 15.3 percent improvement over the 1993 rate of 42.9 percent.

Lewis County made the greatest improvement, increasing its percent from 20.6 in 1993 to 41.2 in 1999, an increase of 100 percent. The county with the least improvement was McDowell, decreasing from 93.2 percent in 1993 to 67.8 percent in 1999, a 27.3 percent decrease. The county serving the highest percentage of eligible 3-4 year olds is Morgan at a rate of 161.9 percent. In three counties, Morgan, Hardy, and Grant, the participation rate exceeds 100 percent. This occurs because centers are allowed to serve some children above the poverty level. In addition, the number of children in poverty may be underestimated. Pocahontas County serves the lowest percentage of eligible 3-4 year old children at 22.4 percent.

PERCENT CHILDREN APPROVED FOR FREE AND REDUCED-PRICED SCHOOL MEALS (Grades K-12)

The Free and Reduced-Priced School Meals program provides school meals to children based on family income. Free meals are provided to children whose family income is below 130 percent of poverty, and reduced-priced meals are provided when the family's income is between 130 and 185 percent of poverty.

In 1998, 148,203 school children in West Virginia were approved for free or reduced-priced school meals. This represents 49.1 percent of all school children in kindergarten through 12th grade. **In 1998, one out of 2.0 children received free and reduced-price school meals.**

Pendleton County made the greatest improvement, lowering its percent approved from 48.1 in 1991 to 43.9 in 1998, a decrease of 8.6 percent. The county with the least amount of improvement was Cabell, which increased from 33.3 percent in 1991 to 48.1 percent in 1998, a 44.7 percent increase. The county serving the fewest children is Putman. The percent of Putman County's school children approved for free and reduced meals is 28.2. The county serving the highest number of children is McDowell where 82.4 percent of the school children are approved.

CHILD ABUSE/NEGLECT RATE (per 100,000 children)

Children who are victims of child abuse and neglect may suffer lasting physical and emotional problems. Abused and neglected children need immediate treatment for physical injuries and emotional traumas. Sometimes they need to be removed from their home for protection.

Abuse is a grave problem affecting the child's self-esteem and sense of trust in parental figures unless treatment is received.

In 1998, 17,675 referrals of child abuse and neglect were reported and accepted for investigation by child abuse authorities. In 1998, one referral of child abuse and neglect was reported and accepted for investigation for every 23.8 children who live in our state. West Virginia's child abuse and neglect rate is 4206.5 per 100,000. Since 1993, the state rate has increased by 42.4 percent.

The county receiving the lowest number of new referrals accepted for investigation of child abuse and neglect is Jefferson, with 1251.7 cases per 100,000 children. The county with the highest number is Webster County, which had a rate of 6794.1 cases per 100,000 children.

The county with the most improved child abuse/neglect rate was Doddridge with a decrease in its rate of 35.3 percent. The county with the least improved child abuse/neglect rate was Wayne, whose rate increased 132.3 percent.

TEEN BIRTH RATE (ages 15-19 per 1,000 females)

The teen birth rate is the number of live births to female teens ages 15 through 19 years old per 1,000 female teens of the same age. The teen birth rate includes all births to both married and unmarried teenage girls.

The Casey Foundation's report, *When Teens Have Sex: Issues and Trends*, documents a nationwide reduction in teen pregnancy. The report says we are making progress, but still too many children are having children. Reducing teen births is extremely important. The costs are great to the teen, to the baby, and to society. West Virginia's progress in reducing teen births means that our decade-long work is paying off. We need to continue our investment in sex education programs because it reduces teen births. We need to continue our investment in family planning programs and programs which help teens with communication and

Status Of Children By Indicator, continued

decision-making skills as well as with vocational choices. The Casey Foundation says that the most powerful pregnancy prevention strategy is to make sure all our teens have opportunities, skills, and the confidence to make decisions that safeguard their futures.

There were 3421 births to teens in West Virginia in 1997, a rate of 50.2 births per 1,000 female teens ages 15-19. **In 1997, one out of 19.9 female teens ages 15-19 gave birth.** In 1990, there were 3,917 babies born to teen mothers equaling a teen birth rate of 56.5. Since 1990, West Virginia's teen birth rate decreased by 11.2 percent. The 1997 national teen birth rate was 55.9.

The county with the lowest teen birth rate in 1997 was Monongalia at 20.4. The county with the highest teen birth rate was Clay with a rate of 78.9. **From 1990 through 1997, 40 of our 55 counties improved their teen birth rate.** The most improved county was Tucker, which had a 55.1 percent decrease in its teen birth rate. In 1990, Tucker County's rate was 69.7, 17 teen births, and in 1997 it is 31.3, 8 teen births. The county showing the largest increase in teen births between 1990 and 1997 was Gilmer County which went from a rate of 28.3 in 1990, 10 births, to 40.4 in 1997, 13 births, an increase of 42.6 percent.

PERCENT BIRTHS TO UNMARRIED TEENS
(ages 10-19)

This indicator measures the percent of all births that are to teens ages 10 through 19 who are unmarried at the time of the baby's birth.

Any teen, whether married or unmarried, is ill-equipped to be a mother, and the risks are great to her, her child, and to society.

In 1997, 11.1 percent of all births in West Virginia were to unmarried teens. This translates into one out of 9.0 babies born in our state in 1997 is to unmarried teens. The percent of babies born to unmarried teens has grown from 9.5 percent, 2,137 births of all births in 1990, to 11.1 percent, 2,326 births of all births in 1997. This is a 16.7 percent increase over the last seven years. Nationally, the percent of unwed teen births is 9.9, lower than the state percent of unwed teen births.

Twelve of our counties improved from 1990. The most improved county was Pleasants with a 27.4 percent decrease in births to unmarried teens. In 1990, Pleasants County had a rate of 8.8 percent, and in 1997, it had a rate of 6.4 percent. The least improved county was Pocahontas with a percent increase of 109.5. In 1990, Pocahontas County had a rate of 6.6 percent, representing 7 births to unmarried teens, and in 1997, it had a rate of 13.8 percent, 13 births to unwed teens. Tucker County had the lowest unmarried teen birth rate for 1997 at 5.0 percent. In 1997, McDowell County had the highest unmarried teen birth rate at 18.7 percent, 65 births to unwed teens.

PERCENT HIGH SCHOOL DROPOUTS

A high school dropout is one who leaves high school before graduation without transferring to another school. Children who do not complete high school are more likely to have health, economic and social problems. High school dropouts are less likely than high school graduates to find employment and have less earning potential than graduates.

Students who leave school say the reason is their poor academic performance. Higher rates of dropouts occur for schools that lack an "early warning" mechanism.

There are few direct attempts to prevent dropouts before the youth is at risk. Last ditch intervention efforts are very intensive and costly. Given the high rates of dropouts and the great loss it represents, it is worthwhile to invest in prevention programs that identify children at risk in early childhood and provide high quality educational programs to them. (University of Pittsburgh Office of Child Development, Robert B. McCall)

The number of high school dropouts in West Virginia in 1997 was 3,959, equaling 16.5 percent. **In 1997, one out of 6.1 seventh through twelfth grade students dropped out of high school.** This is a .9 percent improvement over the 1990 rate of 16.7 percent, 4,243 dropouts.

Marion County made the greatest improvement, lowering its dropout percent from 14.0 in 1990 to 6.6 in 1997, a decrease of 52.9 percent. The county with the least amount of improvement was Wyoming, which increased from 6.5 percent in 1990 to 16.4 percent in 1997, an increase of 151.9 percent. The county with the lowest percent of high school dropouts is Marion at 6.6. The county with the highest percent of high school dropouts is Jefferson with 25.9.

JUVENILE DELINQUENCY CASE RATE
(ages 10-17 per 1,000 youths)

The juvenile delinquency case rate is the number of reported delinquency cases per 1,000 youths ages 10-17. A delinquent child is generally defined as one who has been determined delinquent by a court based on behavior that is illegal, such as stealing, not attending school, or running away from home. Delinquency is a negative outcome for a child, and an increase in this indicator is a cause for concern. However, West Virginia's juvenile delinquency rate has always been low as is the state's overall crime rate. This indicator reflects upon how well our courts function as well as the availability of prevention and/or treatment resources in the child's community.

The number of juvenile cases in West Virginia in 1998 was 7,116, equaling a juvenile delinquency case rate of 32.7. In 1998, one out of 30.5 juveniles had a delinquency case. This is a 1.2 percent increase in the 1990 rate of 32.4 (8,960 cases). **Forty of our 55 counties had a juvenile delinquency case rate lower than the state rate.**

Jackson County made the greatest improvement, lowering its juvenile case rate from 49.7 in 1990 to 13.0 in 1998, a decrease of 73.8 percent. The county with the least amount of improvement was Preston, which increased from 3.5 in 1990 to 25.2 in 1998, an increase of 628.3 percent. The county with the lowest rate of juvenile cases is Tucker with a rate of 4.3. The county with the highest rate of juvenile cases is Brooke with 78.8

TEEN VIOLENT DEATH RATE

(ages 15-19 per 100,000 teens)

The teen violent death rate measures the rates of death for youths ages 15-19 from unintentional injuries, homicides or suicides. Unintentional injuries, such as auto accidents, are the leading cause of death.

The actual number of teen violent deaths in many counties is very small, and this small sample distorts both rates and percent change. For example, four deaths in the current year and one death in the benchmark year could produce a teen violent death rate in the current year of 137, a 442 percent increase over the benchmark year. It is important to check the actual numbers; they are located on pages 85 and 86.

One out of 1,680.2 teens 15-19 years old died due to a violent injury in 1997. This represents 84 deaths and is a death rate of 59.5 per 100,000 teens. Over the last seven years, the teen violent death rate improved from 77.2, 110 deaths, in 1990 to 59.5 in 1997, a decrease of 22.9 percent.

Doddridge County has the lowest teen violent death rate. In 1997, Doddridge had a teen violent death rate of 0.0. The county that had the worst teen death rate in 1997 was Ritchie which had a rate of 225.7. The most improved county is Pendleton with a decrease of 79.9 percent. The least improved county is Summers. In 1990, Summers County's teen violent death rate was 42.0, and by 1997 it had risen to 172.4, an increase of 310.3 percent.

Because many of our counties are sparsely populated, the actual number of teen injury deaths is small and one death can inflate a county's teen violent death rate.

PERCENT BIRTHS TO MOTHERS WITH LESS THAN A 12TH GRADE EDUCATION

The educational level of parents is a strong predictor of child well-being, particularly concerning academic achievement. Nationwide, about one child in every five is born to a mother with less than a high school education.

In 1997, one-fifth or 21.4 percent (4,475 of all West Virginia births) is to mothers with less than a high school education. **One out of 4.7 births was to mothers with less than a 12th grade education.** In 1990, there were 5,709 births to mothers with less than a high school education, representing 25.5 percent of all births. Between 1990 and 1997, the percent of births to low-educated mothers improved by 16.0.

The county with the lowest percent of births to mothers with less than a 12th grade education is Tucker at 8.5. McDowell County ranks worst on this indicator. Nearly one out of every two babies, 44.4 percent, born in McDowell County is to a mother with less than a high school education.

All but three counties have improved over the seven-year span. The most improved county was Tucker at 8.5 percent, which improved on its birth rate to low educated mothers by 58.0 percent over its 1990 percent of 20.4. The county with the least improvement is Doddridge with a 17.4 percent increase between 1990 (26.9 percent) and 1997 (31.6 percent).

West Virginia

Percent Change 1990-1997 Trend Data

▨ Patterned bars indicate state percent change

Indicators	- WORSE	BETTER +	1990 Rate / %	1997 Rate / %	National Rate / %
Percent low birth-weight babies	17.6		6.9%	8.1%	7.5%
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)		14.3	9.1	7.8	7.2
Child death rate (ages 1-14 per 100,000 children)		12.4	31.1	27.2	26.9
Percent of eligible children served by Head Start (ages 3-4)		15.3	42.9%	49.5%	40.5%
Percent children approved for free and reduced school meals (grades K-12)	19.6		41.0%	49.1%	41.0%
Child abuse/neglect rate (per 100,000 children)		42.4	2953.9	4206.5	
Teen birth rate (ages 15-19 per 1,000 females)		11.2	56.5	50.2	55.9
Percent births to unmarried teens (ages 10-19)	16.7		9.5%	11.1%	9.9%
Percent high school dropouts		0.9	16.7%	16.5%	NA
Juvenile delinquency case rate (ages 10-17 per 1,000 youths)	1.2		32.4	32.7	NA
Teen violent death rate (ages 15-19 per 100,000 teens)		22.9	77.2	59.5	84.3
Percent births to mothers with less than a 12th grade education		16.0	25.5%	21.4%	21.8%

-50 -40 -30 -20 -10 0 +10 +20 +30 +40 +50

* 1992 national data used

Background Facts

	1990	1997	% Change
Total population	1,793,477	1,815,231	1.2%
Education expenditures per pupil (1997 dollars)	$4,968	$6,336	27.5%
Percent all families with related children who receive cash assistance	14.5%	9.2%	-36.9%
Percent births with early prenatal care	73.5%	82.0%	11.5%
Total jobs in high-paying industries	255,908	252,680	-1.3%
Total jobs in low-paying industries	364,785	441,462	21.0%
Unemployment rate	8.4%	6.9%	-17.9%
Total population under age 18	445,244	414,015	-7.0%
Percent population under age 18	24.8%	22.8%	-8.1%
Percent minority population	4.1%	4.3%	4.0%
Percent minority population under age 18	4.5%	5.1%	14.8%

Background Facts

	1980	1990	% Change
Percent children in single-parent families	12.0%	17.4%	45.4%
	1990	**1995**	**% Change**
Percent children in poverty	26.2%	30.0%	14.5%
	1980	**1990**	**% Change**
Median family income (1990 dollars)	$26,628	$25,602	-3.9%

The West Virginia KIDS COUNT Fund is grateful to the business, labor, civic and religious community donors who make publication of the *WV KIDS COUNT Data Book* possible.

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WV Minority Profile

Indicator	Trend data: White Year	Data	% Change	Trend data: African-American Year	Data	% Change	Trend data: Other ** Year	Data	% Change
Percent low birth weight babies	1990 1997	6.6% 7.9%	19.1% WORSE	1990 1997	14.0% 14.0%	0.0% NO CHANGE	1990 1997	5.4% 5.3%	2.1% BETTER
Infant mortality rate* (per 1,000 live births)	1990 1997	8.9 7.5	16.0% BETTER	1990 1997	15.5 18.0	15.8% WORSE	1990 1997	3.7 7.1	92.2% WORSE
Child death rate* (ages 1-14 per 100,000 children)	1990 1997	153.2 27.1	82.3% BETTER	1990 1997	284.2 36.1	87.3% BETTER	1990 1997	37.0 0.0	100% BETTER
Percent births to unmarried teens (ages 10-19)	1990 1997	9.1% 10.6%	17.6% WORSE	1990 1997	23.6% 25.3%	7.4% WORSE	1990 1997	1.2% 4.3%	260.6% WORSE
Teen violent death rate* (ages 15-19 per 100,000 teens)	1990 1997	418.3 60.8	85.5% BETTER	1990 1997	417.2 71.7	82.8% BETTER	1990 1997	325.2 0.0	100% BETTER
Percent children in poverty	1990 1995	17.9% 25.4%	41.9% WORSE	1990 1995	34.1% 50.2%	47.2% WORSE	1990 1995	17.5% 22.0%	25.7% WORSE
Number of children (ages 0-17)	1980 1990	536,323 423,744	21.0% DECREASE	1980 1990	20,061 16,329	18.6% DECREASE	1980 1990	3,252 3,504	7.7% INCREASE
Number of adults (ages 18 and up)	1980 1990	1,338,428 1,301,799	2.7% DECREASE	1980 1990	44,990 39,996	11.2% DECREASE	1980 1990	6,590 8,155	23.7% INCREASE

* The indicators that are followed by an asterisk on this page are based on an average of five years of data (1988-1992), and the most current year is based on an average of five years of data (1993-1997).

** Other includes Hispanics, American Indians, Eskimos, Aleuts, Asians, and Pacific Islanders.

County Profiles

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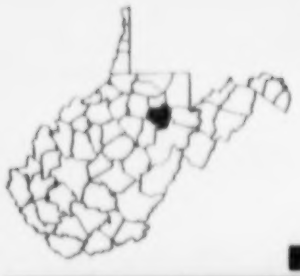
County Profiles



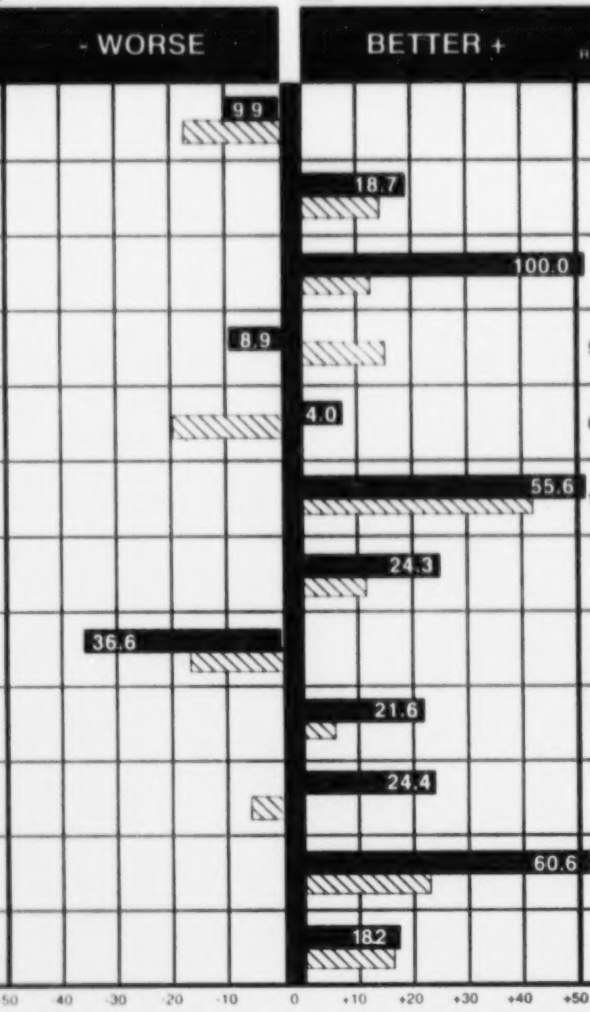
Barbour County

Composite County Rank 31

Percent Change 1990-1997

Trend Data

■ Solid bars indicate county percent change ▨ Patterned bars indicate state percent change



Indicators	1990 Rate / %	1997 Rate / %	State Rate / %	County Rank*
Percent low birth-weight babies	7.6%	8.4%	8.1%	38
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	11.3	9.2	7.8	40
Child death rate (ages 1-14 per 100,000 children)	39.6	0.0	27.2	1
Percent of eligible children served by Head Start (ages 3-4)	55.6%	50.6%	49.5%	26
Percent children approved for free and reduced school meals (grades K-12)	69.2%	66.4%	49.1%	51
Child abuse/neglect rate (per 100,000 children)	1731.4	2693.9	4206.5	11
Teen birth rate (ages 15-19 per 1,000 females)	65.0	49.3	50.2	27
Percent births to unmarried teens (ages 10-19)	10.9%	14.8%	11.1%	54
Percent high school dropouts	19.9%	15.6%	16.5%	26
Juvenile delinquency case rate (ages 10-17 per 1,000 youths)	17.2	13.0	32.7	16
Teen violent death rate (ages 15-19 per 100,000 teens)	72.7	28.6	59.5	8
Percent births to mothers with less than a 12th grade education	27.0%	22.1%	21.4%	34

(*County Rank is based on most recent available data; 1=best, 55=worst)

Background Facts	1990	1997	% Change
Total population	15,699	16,211	3.3%
Education expenditures per pupil (1997 dollars)	$4,364	$5,861	34.3%
Percent all families with related children who receive cash assistance	20.4%	12.9%	-36.7%
Percent births with early prenatal care	78.1	85.5%	9.5%
Total jobs in high-paying industries	1,183	1,283	8.5%
Total jobs in low-paying industries	1,813	2,574	42.0%
Unemployment rate	12.5%	11.1%	-11.2%
Total population under age 18	3,963	3,852	-2.8%
Percent population under age 18	25.2%	23.8%	-5.9%
Percent minority population	2.7%	2.8%	0.2%
Percent minority population under age 18	2.7%	3.0%	10.6%

Background Facts

	1980	1990	% Change
Percent children in single-parent families	11.0%	17.4%	57.5%

	1990	1995	% Change
Percent children in poverty	36.7%	37.3%	1.6%

	1980	1990	% Change
Median family income (1990 dollars)	$21,843	$19,106	-12.5%

Compliments of Ford Coal

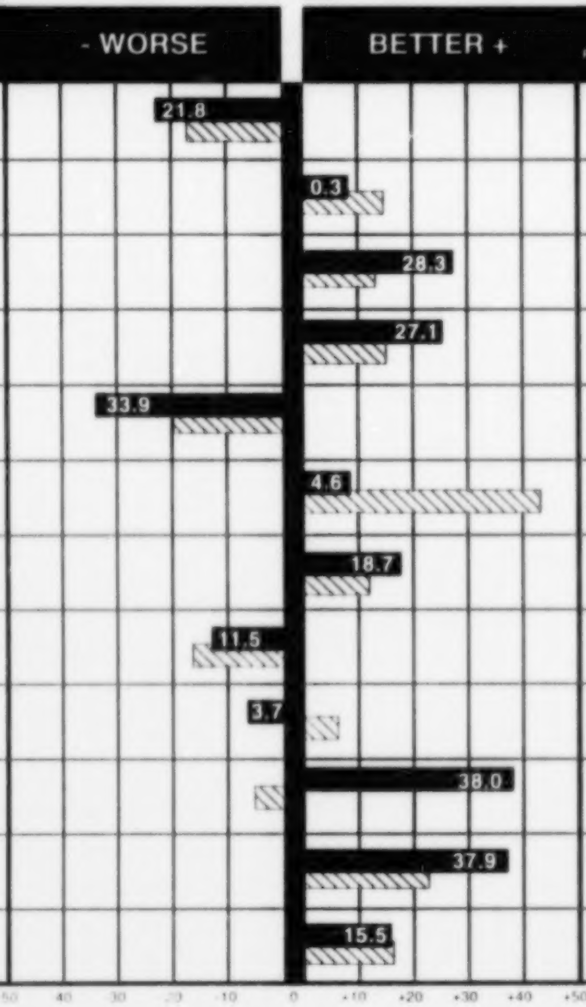
Berkeley County

Composite County Rank 36

Percent Change 1990-1997

Trend Data

■ Solid bars indicate county percent change ▨ Patterned bars indicate state percent change



Indicators	1990 Rate / %	1997 Rate / %	State Rate / %	County Rank¹
Percent low birth weight babies	6.2%	7.5%	8.1%	23
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	7.8	7.7	7.8	27
Child death rate (ages 1-14 per 100,000 children)	39.2	28.1	27.2	30
Percent of eligible children served by Head Start (ages 3-4)	40.4%	51.4%	49.5%	23
Percent children approved for free and reduced school meals (grades K-12)	28.6%	38.4%	49.1%	7
Child abuse/neglect rate (per 100,000 children)	2009.6	2101.5	4206.5	7
Teen birth rate (ages 15-19 per 1,000 females)	75.9	61.7	50.2	41
Percent births to unmarried teens (ages 10-19)	10.9%	12.2%	11.1%	40
Percent high school dropouts	22.3%	23.1%	16.5%	53
Juvenile delinquency case rate (ages 10-17 per 1,000 youths)	33.6	20.8	32.7	27
Teen violent death rate (ages 15-19 per 100,000 teens)	123.5	76.7	59.5	40
Percent births to mothers with less than a 12th grade education	29.5%	24.9%	21.4%	40

Background Facts

Background Facts	1990	1997	% Change
Total population	59,253	69,088	16.6%
Education expenditures per pupil (1997 dollars)	$5,103	$5,735	12.4%
Percent all families with related children who receive cash assistance	6.5%	6.7%	2.7%
Percent births with early prenatal care	73.6%	85.8%	16.5%
Total jobs in high paying industries	7,496	8,286	10.5%
Total jobs in low paying industries	11,818	15,374	30.1%
Unemployment rate	6.3%	4.5%	-28.6%
Total population under age 18	15,514	16,793	8.2%
Percent population under age 18	26.2%	24.3%	-7.2%
Percent minority population	5.0%	5.3%	5.8%
Percent minority population under age 18	5.4%	6.4%	19.1%

Background Facts

	1980	1990	% Change
Percent children in single-parent families	13.0%	17.7%	36.3%
	1990	**1995**	**% Change**
Percent children in poverty	16.1%	20.2%	25.5%
	1980	**1990**	**% Change**
Median family income (1990 dollars)	$28,052	$32,040	14.2%

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Boone County

Composite County Rank 43

Percent Change 1990-1997 Trend Data

▇ Solid bars indicate county percent change ▨ Patterned bars indicate state percent change

Indicators	- WORSE	BETTER +	1990 Rate / %	1997 Rate / %	State Rate / %	County Rank*
Percent low birth weight babies	28.1		7.2%	9.2%	8.1%	50
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)		44.1	4.4	2.4	7.8	2
Child death rate (ages 1-14 per 100,000 children)	65.2		30.1	49.7	27.2	47
Percent of eligible children served by Head Start (ages 3-4)		0.4	47.7%	47.9%	49.5%	29
Percent children approved for free and reduced school meals (grades K-12)	34.7		40.4%	54.4%	49.1%	32
Child abuse/neglect rate (per 100,000 children)		107.3	2055.4	4259.9	4206.5	37
Teen birth rate (ages 15-19 per 1,000 females)	17.0		59.5	69.6	50.2	52
Percent births to unmarried teens (ages 10-19)	30.0		10.2%	13.3%	11.1%	47
Percent high school dropouts		12.1	19.1%	16.8%	16.5%	33
Juvenile delinquency case rate (ages 10-17 per 1,000 youths)		65.4	28.3	9.8	32.7	7
Teen violent death rate (ages 15-19 per 100,000 teens)		33.0	106.5	71.4	59.5	36
Percent births to mothers with less than a 12th grade education		18.6	32.7%	26.6%	21.4%	45

-50 -40 -30 -20 -10 0 +10 +20 +30 +40 +50

(*County Rank is based on most recent available data. 1=best, 55=worst)

Background Facts	1990	1997	% Change
Total population	25,870	26,347	1.8%
Education expenditures per pupil (1997 dollars)	$4,770	$7,023	47.2%
Percent all families with related children who receive cash assistance	21.1%	13.3%	-36.7%
Percent births with early prenatal care	65.3%	75.6%	15.8%
Total jobs in high-paying industries	4,887	4,392	-10.1%
Total jobs in low-paying industries	2,910	3,370	15.8%
Unemployment rate	9.3%	8.9%	-4.3%
Total population under age 18	7,031	6,571	-6.5%
Percent population under age 18	27.2%	24.9%	-8.2%
Percent minority population	1.2%	1.3%	8.9%
Percent minority population under age 18	1.3%	1.6%	21.1%

Background Facts

	1980	1990	% Change
Percent children in single-parent families	10.8%	16.3%	51.5%
	1990	**1995**	**% Change**
Percent children in poverty	34.7%	33.9%	-2.3%
	1980	**1990**	**% Change**
Median family income (1990 dollars)	$28,412	$21,221	-25.3%

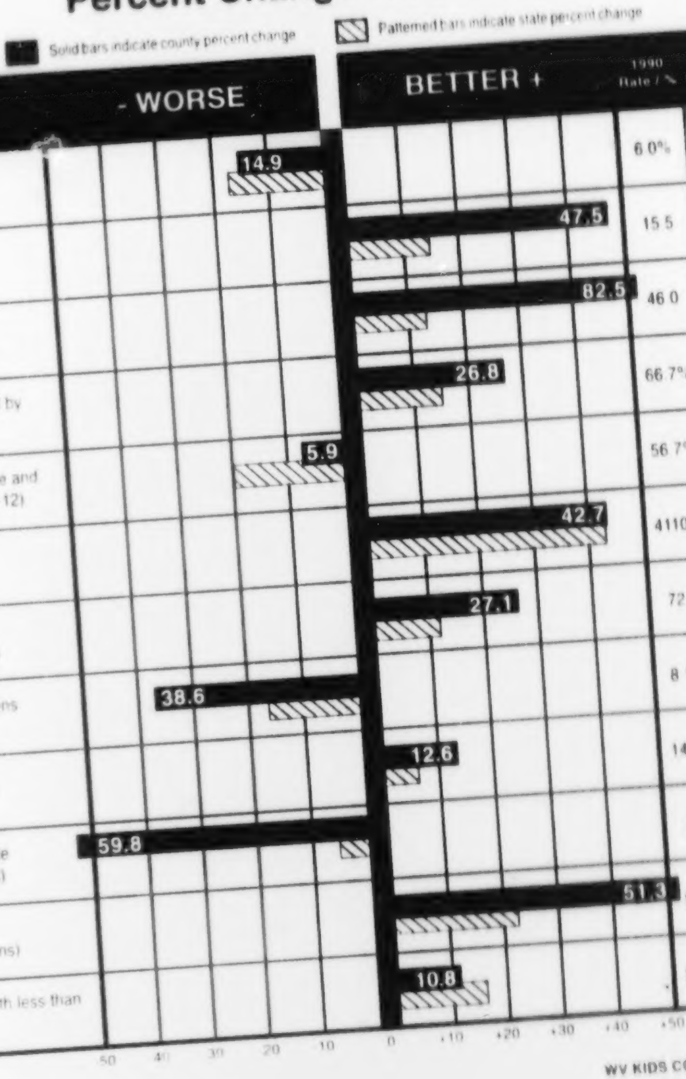
Compliments of
Al Crown
and
CSX Transportation

Braxton County

Composite County Rank **15**

Percent Change 1990-1997

Trend Data



Indicators	1990 Rate / %	1997 Rate / %	State Rate / %	County Rank*
Percent low birth weight babies	6.0%	6.9%	8.1%	11
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	15.5	8.2	7.8	34
Child death rate (ages 1-14 per 100,000 children)	46.0	8.1	27.2	5
Percent of eligible children served by Head Start (ages 3-4)	66.7%	84.6%	49.5%	4
Percent children approved for free and reduced school meals (grades K-12)	56.7%	60.0%	49.1%	43
Child abuse/neglect rate (per 100,000 children)	4110.9	5865.0	4206.5	48
Teen birth rate (ages 15-19 per 1,000 females)	72.1	52.6	50.2	33
Percent births to unmarried teens (ages 10-19)	8.1%	11.2%	11.1%	31
Percent high school dropouts	14.1%	12.3%	16.5%	11
Juvenile delinquency case rate (ages 10-17 per 1,000 youths)	4.2	6.7	32.7	4
Teen violent death rate (ages 15-19 per 100,000 teens)	124.0	60.4	59.5	28
Percent births to mothers with less than a 12th grade education	27.2%	24.2%	21.4%	38

Background Facts	1990	1997	% Change
Total population	12,998	13,277	2.1%
Education expenditures per pupil (1997 dollars)	$5,161	$6,109	18.4%
Percent all families with related children who receive cash assistance	17.3%	11.0%	-36.4%
Percent births with early prenatal care	76.3%	79.6%	4.3%
Total jobs in high-paying industries	1,545	1,539	-0.4%
Total jobs in low-paying industries	2,111	2,891	36.9%
Unemployment rate	13.3%	11.1%	-16.5%
Total population under age 18	3,368	3,197	-5.1%
Percent population under age 18	25.9%	24.1%	-7.1%
Percent minority population	0.9%	1.1%	16.2%
Percent minority population under age 18	0.8%	1.4%	86.4%

Background Facts

	1980	1990	% Change
Percent children in single-parent families	12.7%	15.5%	22.8%
	1990	**1995**	**% Change**
Percent children in poverty	30.2%	36.5%	20.9%
	1980	**1990**	**% Change**
Median family income (1990 dollars)	$18,572	$20,365	9.7%

Compliments of Schwabe-May

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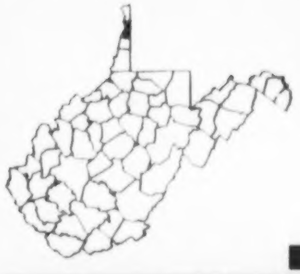
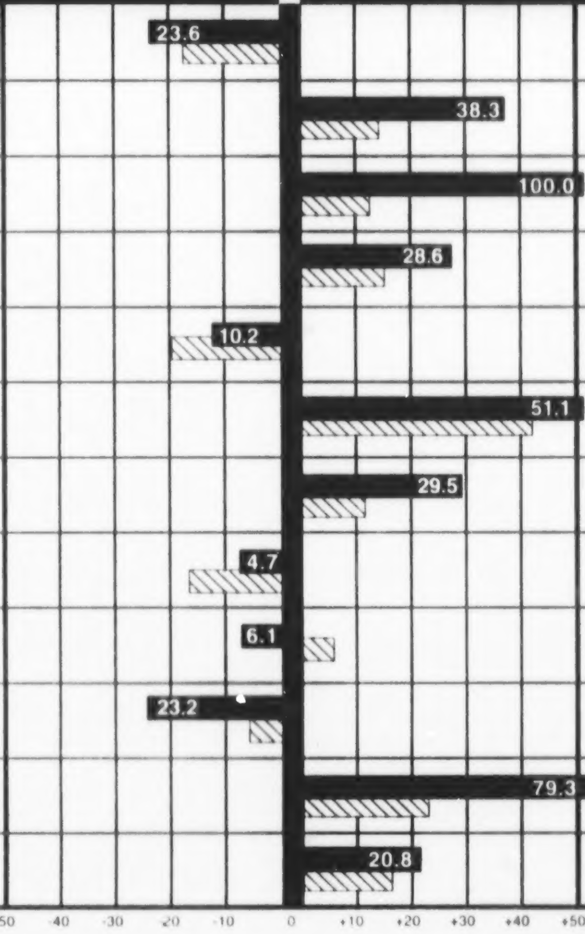


Brooke County

Composite County Rank 9

Percent Change 1990-1997 Trend Data

■ Solid bars indicate county percent change ▨ Patterned bars indicate state percent change



Indicators	- WORSE	BETTER +	1990 Rate / %	1997 Rate / %	State Rate / %	County Rank¹
Percent low birth-weight babies	23.6		6.5%	8.1%	8.1%	34
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)		38.3	8.9	5.5	7.8	13
Child death rate (ages 1-14 per 100,000 children)		100.0	8.6	0.0	27.2	1
Percent of eligible children served by Head Start (ages 3-4)		28.6	37.8%	48.6%	49.5%	29
Percent children approved for free and reduced school meals (grades K-12)	10.2		28.5%	31.5%	49.1%	3
Child abuse/neglect rate (per 100,000 children)		51.1	2156.5	3258.7	4206.5	20
Teen birth rate (ages 15-19 per 1,000 females)		29.5	40.7	28.7	50.2	2
Percent births to unmarried teens (ages 10-19)	4.7		9.4%	9.8%	11.1%	17
Percent high school dropouts	6.1		13.7%	14.5%	16.5%	21
Juvenile delinquency case rate (ages 10-17 per 1,000 youths)	23.2		63.9	78.8	32.7	55
Teen violent death rate (ages 15-19 per 100,000 teens)		79.3	45.2	9.3	59.5	3
Percent births to mothers with less than a 12th grade education		20.8	17.3%	13.7%	21.4%	8

¹County Rank is based on most recent available data. (1=best, 55=worst)

Background Facts

Background Facts	1990	1997	% Change
Total population	26,992	26,208	-2.9%
Education expenditures per pupil (1997 dollars)	$5,464	$6,573	20.3%
Percent all families with related children who receive cash assistance	8.9%	6.0%	-32.7%
Percent births with early prenatal care	76.7%	79.6%	3.8%
Total jobs in high-paying industries	4,570	4,372	-4.3%
Total jobs in low-paying industries	3,958	4,880	23.3%
Unemployment rate	6.3%	8.6%	36.5%
Total population under age 18	6,137	5,377	-12.4%
Percent population under age 18	22.7%	20.5%	-9.8%
Percent minority population	1.4%	1.6%	14.5%
Percent minority population under age 18	1.4%	1.9%	38.9%

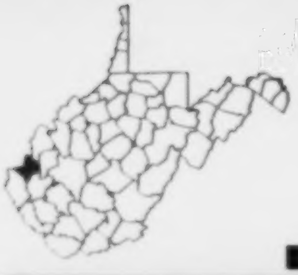
Background Facts

	1980	1990	% Change
Percent children in single-parent families	11.4%	14.2%	24.5%

	1990	1995	% Change
Percent children in poverty	17.2%	20.2%	17.4%

	1980	1990	% Change
Median family income (1990 dollars)	$34,126	$31,407	-8.0%

Compliments
of
Ashland Oil

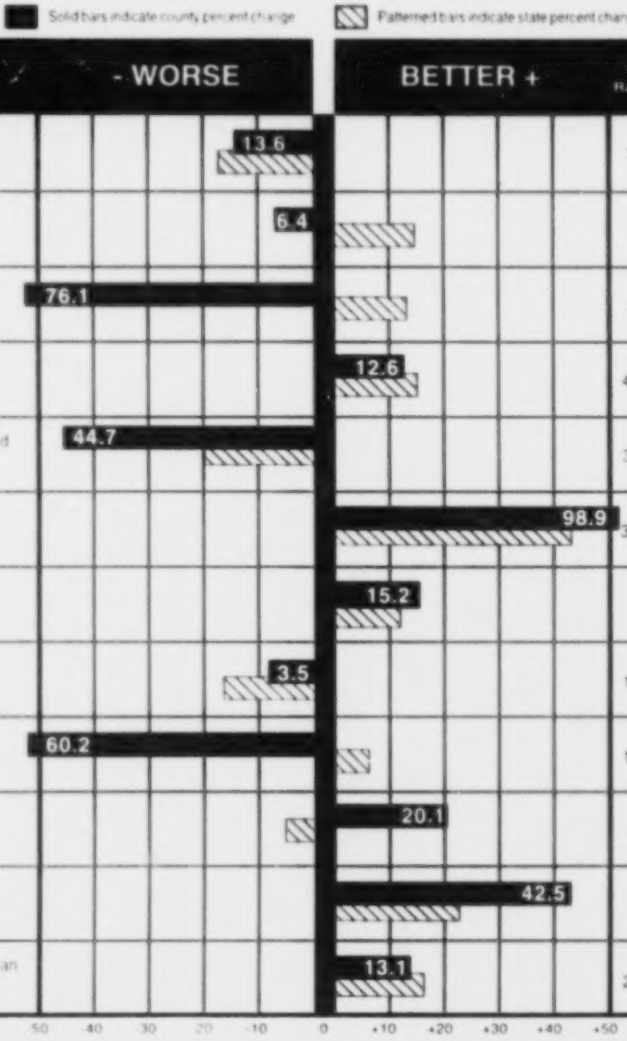


Cabell County

Composite County Rank 44

Percent Change 1990-1997

Trend Data



Indicators	1990 Rate / %	1997 Rate / %	State Rate / %	County Rank*
Percent low birth weight babies	7.5%	8.5%	8.1%	40
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	10.3	10.9	7.8	50
Child death rate (ages 1-14 per 100,000 children)	22.0	38.7	27.2	43
Percent of eligible children served by Head Start (ages 3-4)	40.8%	45.9%	49.5%	32
Percent children approved for free and reduced school meals (grades K-12)	33.3%	48.1%	49.1%	17
Child abuse/neglect rate (per 100,000 children)	3400.9	6762.8	4206.5	54
Teen birth rate (ages 15-19 per 1,000 females)	52.7	44.7	50.2	19
Percent births to unmarried teens (ages 10-19)	10.0%	10.3%	11.1%	25
Percent high school dropouts	13.9%	22.3%	16.5%	50
Juvenile delinquency case rate (ages 10-17 per 1,000 youths)	67.8	54.2	32.7	50
Teen violent death rate (ages 15-19 per 100,000 teens)	58.5	33.6	59.5	10
Percent births to mothers with less than a 12th grade education	25.1%	21.8%	21.4%	33

(*County Rank is based [illegible]

Background Facts

Background Facts	1990	1997	% Change
Total population	96,827	95,067	-1.8%
Education expenditures per pupil (1997 dollars)	$5,376	$6,884	28.1%
Percent all families with related children who receive cash assistance	15.2%	10.9%	-27.9%
Percent births with early prenatal care	83.0%	89.7%	8.0%
Total jobs in high paying industries	16,653	15,855	-4.8%
Total jobs in low-paying industries	31,892	37,838	18.6%
Unemployment rate	6.5%	5.6%	-13.8%
Total population under age 18	21,256	19,009	10.6%
Percent population under age 18	22.0%	20.0%	8.9%
Percent minority population	5.2%	5.4%	4.6%
Percent minority population under age 18	6.2%	7.1%	13.7%

Background Facts

	1980	1990	% Change
Percent children in single-parent families	15.4%	21.0%	36.5%
	1990	**1995**	**% Change**
Percent children in poverty	24.8%	29.4%	18.5%
	1980	**1990**	**% Change**
Median family income (1990 dollars)	$27,288	$28,090	2.9%

Compliments of
Marshall Reynolds
and
Chapman Printing

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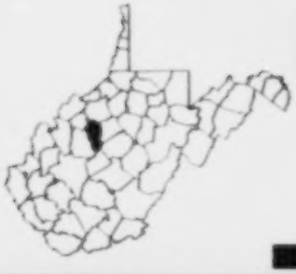
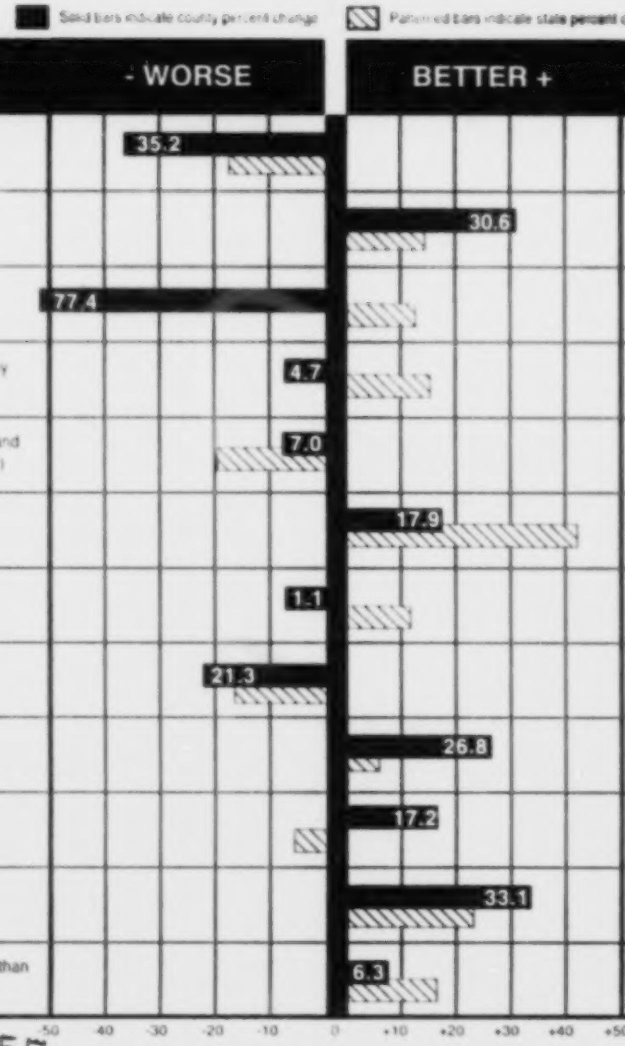


Calhoun County

Composite County Rank 47

Percent Change 1990-1997

Trend Data



Indicators	1990 Rate / %	1997 Rate / %	State Rate / %	County Rank¹
Percent low birth weight babies	5.4%	7.3%	8.1%	17
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	10.9	7.6	7.8	26
Child death rate (ages 1-14 per 100,000 children)	35.6	63.1	27.2	54
Percent of eligible children served by Head Start (ages 3-4)	51.8%	49.4%	49.5%	28
Percent children approved for free and reduced school meals (grades K-12)	61.5%	65.8%	49.1%	50
Child abuse neglect rate (per 100,000 children)	5438.7	6411.5	4206.5	51
Teen birth rate (ages 15-19 per 1,000 females)	66.7	67.4	50.2	50
Percent births to unmarried teens (ages 10-19)	9.4%	11.4%	11.1%	34
Percent high school dropouts	20.2%	14.8%	16.5%	25
Juvenile delinquency case rate (ages 10-17 per 1,000 youths)	13.4	11.1	32.7	12
Teen violent death rate (ages 15-19 per 100,000 teens)	108.1	72.3	59.5	37
Percent births to mothers with less than a 12th grade education	30.1%	28.2%	21.4%	48

¹ County Rank is based on most recent available data. 1=best, 55=worst

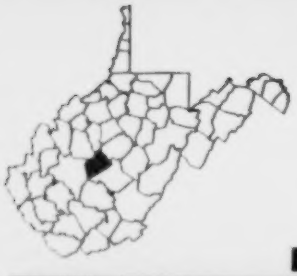
Background Facts

	1990	1997	% Change
Total population	7,885	7,928	0.5%
Education expenditures per pupil (1997 dollars)	$5,342	$6,431	20.4%
Percent all families with related children who receive cash assistance	19.3%	13.0%	-32.9%
Percent births with early prenatal care	78.6%	74.1%	-5.7%
Total jobs in high paying industries	1,318	992	-24.7%
Total jobs in low paying industries	744	781	5.0%
Unemployment rate	16.7%	17.5%	4.8%
Total population under age 18	2,143	2,014	-6.0%
Percent population under age 18	27.2%	25.4%	-6.5%
Percent minority population	0.8%	1.1%	33.6%
Percent minority population under age 18	0.6%	0.9%	59.6%

Background Facts

	1980	1990	% Change
Percent children in single-parent families	13.2%	19.2%	45.7%
	1990	**1995**	**% Change**
Percent children in poverty	37.1%	43.7%	17.8%
	1980	**1990**	**% Change**
Median family income (1990 dollars)	$17,837	$17,671	-0.9%

Minnie Hamilton Health Care Center

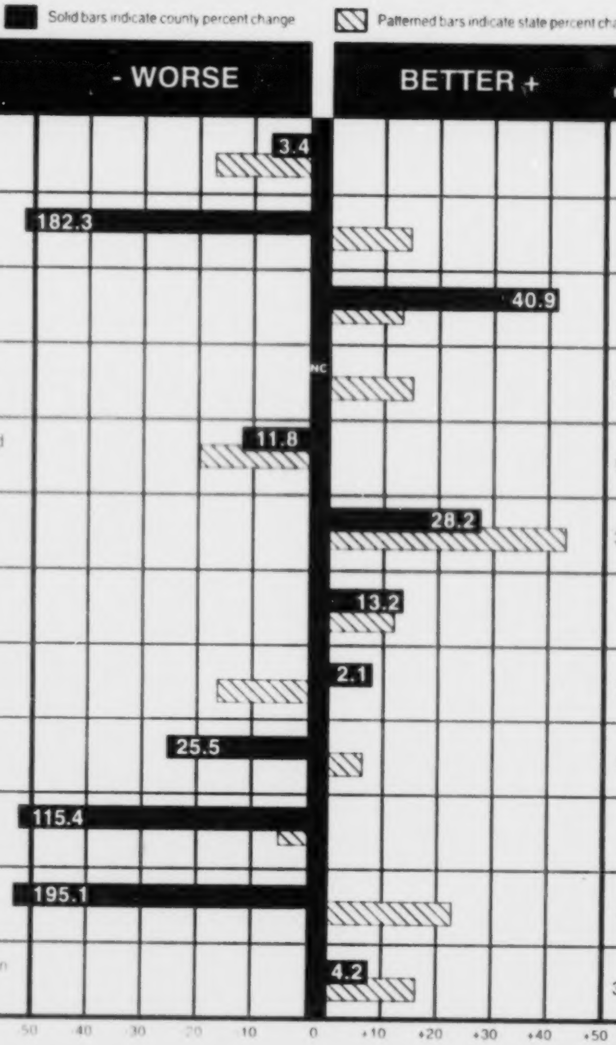


Clay County

Composite County Rank 48

Percent Change 1990-1997

Trend Data



Indicators	1990 Rate / %	1997 Rate / %	State Rate / %	County Rank*
Percent low birth weight babies	7.2%	7.5%	8.1%	23
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	2.9	8.1	7.8	31
Child death rate (ages 1-14 per 100,000 children)	60.1	35.5	27.2	39
Percent of eligible children served by Head Start (ages 3-4)	58.9%	58.9%	49.5%	15
Percent children approved for free and reduced school meals (grades K-12)	66.8%	74.7%	49.1%	53
Child abuse/neglect rate (per 100,000 children)	3028.3	3881.3	4206.5	30
Teen birth rate (ages 15-19 per 1,000 females)	90.9	78.9	50.2	55
Percent births to unmarried teens (ages 10-19)	13.0%	12.7%	11.1%	43
Percent high school dropouts	11.7%	14.6%	16.5%	23
Juvenile delinquency case rate (ages 10-17 per 1,000 youths)	5.1	10.9	32.7	10
Teen violent death rate (ages 15-19 per 100,000 teens)	23.6	69.8	59.5	35
Percent births to mothers with less than a 12th grade education	37.5%	35.9%	21.4%	53

(*County Rank is based [illegible]

Background Facts	1990	1997	% Change
Total population	9,983	10,512	5.3%
Education expenditures per pupil (1997 dollars)	$4,948	$6,776	36.9%
Percent all families with related children who receive cash assistance	28.5%	15.1%	-47.0%
Percent births with early prenatal care	68.3%	72.6%	6.3%
Total jobs in high paying industries	551	540	2.0%
Total jobs in low paying industries	694	1,216	75.2%
Unemployment rate	16.1%	12.0%	-25.5%
Total population under age 18	2,990	2,935	-1.8%
Percent population under age 18	30.0%	27.9%	-6.8%
Percent minority population	0.3%	0.3%	8.5%
Percent minority population under age 18	0.1%	0.2%	256.6%

Background Facts

	1980	1990	% Change
Percent children in single-parent families	10.1%	17.6%	74.2%

	1990	1995	% Change
Percent children in poverty	48.4%	47.6%	-1.7%

	1980	1990	% Change
Median family income (1990 dollars)	$17,322	$16,130	-6.9%

Compliments of
Stephen Capelli
and
Pen Coal Corporation

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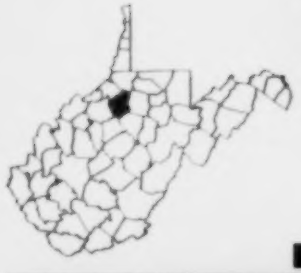
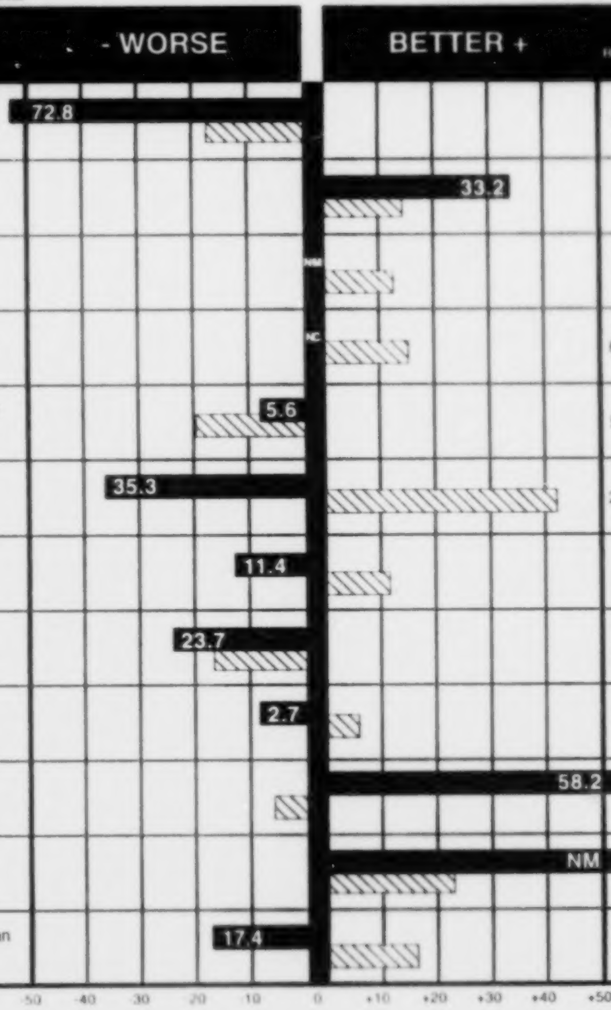


Doddridge County

Composite County Rank 42

Percent Change 1990-1997 Trend Data

■ Solid bars indicate county percent change ▨ Patterned bars indicate state percent change



Indicators	1990 Rate / %	1997 Rate / %	State Rate / %	County Rank*
Percent low birth weight babies	5.6%	9.7%	8.1%	51
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	7.7	5.2	7.8	9
Child death rate (ages 1-14 per 100,000 children)	0.0	69.0	27.2	55
Percent of eligible children served by Head Start (ages 3-4)	64.4%	64.4%	49.5%	13
Percent children approved for free and reduced school meals (grades K-12)	51.3%	54.2%	49.1%	31
Child abuse/neglect rate (per 100,000 children)	2705.1	1750.6	4206.5	2
Teen birth rate (ages 15-19 per 1,000 females)	56.0	62.4	50.2	43
Percent births to unmarried teens (ages 10-19)	8.8%	10.9%	11.1%	28
Percent high school dropouts	17.2%	17.7%	16.5%	42
Juvenile delinquency case rate (ages 10-17 per 1,000 youths)	11.0	4.6	32.7	2
Teen violent death rate (ages 15-19 per 100,000 teens)	0.0	0.0	59.5	1
Percent births to mothers with less than a 12th grade education	26.9%	31.6%	21.4%	52

(*County Rank is based on most recent available data: 1=best 55=worst)

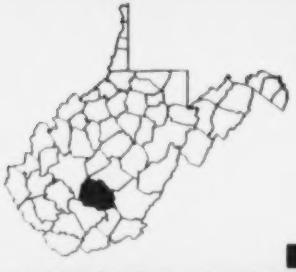
Background Facts

Background Facts	1990	1997	% Change
Total population	6,994	7,413	6.0%
Education expenditures per pupil (1997 dollars)	$5,413	$6,727	24.3%
Percent all families with related children who receive cash assistance	13.4%	9.7%	-27.7%
Percent births with early prenatal care	80.2%	86.4%	7.7%
Total jobs in high-paying industries	768	728	-5.2%
Total jobs in low-paying industries	459	687	49.7%
Unemployment rate	7.4%	6.3%	-14.9%
Total population under age 18	1,875	1,872	-0.2%
Percent population under age 18	26.8%	25.3%	-5.8%
Percent minority population	0.8%	0.8%	6.8%
Percent minority population under age 18	1.0%	1.0%	5.7%

Background Facts

	1980	1990	% Change
Percent children in single-parent families	10.3%	13.3%	29.1%
	1990	**1995**	**% Change**
Percent children in poverty	26.2%	32.0%	22.1%
	1980	**1990**	**% Change**
Median family income (1990 dollars)	$18,972	$19,830	4.5%

Compliments of
Woody Thrasher
and
Thrasher Engineering

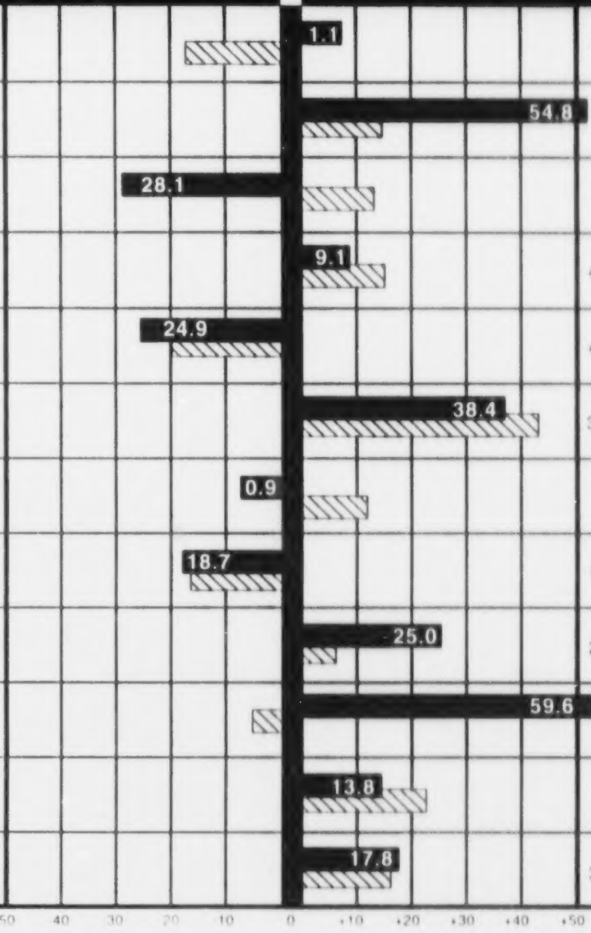


Fayette County

Composite County Rank 38

Percent Change 1990-1997 Trend Data

■ Solid bars indicate county percent change ▨ Patterned bars indicate state percent change



Indicators	- WORSE	BETTER +	1990 Rate / %	1997 Rate / %	State Rate / %	County Rank[1]
Percent low birth weight babies		1.1	7.5%	7.4%	8.1%	20
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)		54.8	11.4	5.2	7.8	9
Child death rate (ages 1-14 per 100,000 children)	28.1		34.4	44.1	27.2	46
Percent of eligible children served by Head Start (ages 3-4)		9.1	41.5%	45.2%	49.5%	34
Percent children approved for free and reduced school meals (grades K-12)	24.9		48.6%	60.7%	49.1%	45
Child abuse/neglect rate (per 100,000 children)		38.4	3146.9	4354.7	4206.5	38
Teen birth rate (ages 15-19 per 1,000 females)	0.9		61.4	62.0	50.2	42
Percent births to unmarried teens (ages 10-19)	18.7		12.3%	14.7%	11.1%	53
Percent high school dropouts		25.0	21.7%	16.3%	16.5%	30
Juvenile delinquency case rate (ages 10-17 per 1,000 youths)		59.6	27.8	11.2	32.7	13
Teen violent death rate (ages 15-19 per 100,000 teens)		13.8	63.5	54.7	59.5	24
Percent births to mothers with less than a 12th grade education		17.8	32.0%	26.3%	21.4%	44

[1] County Rank is based [illegible]

Background Facts

Background Facts	1990	1997	% Change
Total population	47,952	48,566	1.3%
Education expenditures per pupil (1997 dollars)	$4,692	$6,533	39.2%
Percent all families with related children who receive cash assistance	19.4%	13.1%	-32.3%
Percent births with early prenatal care	72.4%	80.3%	10.9%
Total jobs in high-paying industries	4,150	4,114	-0.9%
Total jobs in low-paying industries	7,074	8,846	25.0%
Unemployment rate	11.1%	9.2%	-17.1%
Total population under age 18	12,128	11,290	-6.9%
Percent population under age 18	25.3%	23.2%	-8.1%
Percent minority population	7.2%	8.2%	13.5%
Percent minority population under age 18	7.2%	8.2%	14.7%

Background Facts

	1980	1990	% Change
Percent children in single-parent families	13.0%	19.4%	49.5%
	1990	**1995**	**% Change**
Percent children in poverty	34.0%	37.8%	11.2%
	1980	**1990**	**% Change**
Median family income (1990 dollars)	$23,388	$20,848	-10.9%

Compliments of
James Justice
and
Bluestone Industries

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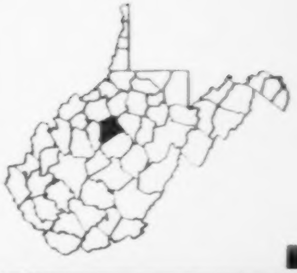
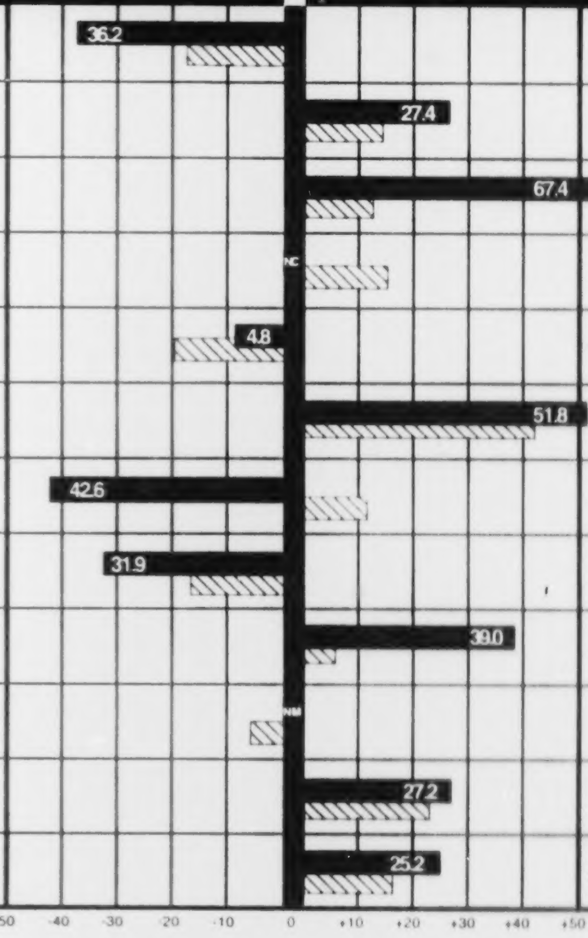


Gilmer County

Composite County Rank **13**

Percent Change 1990-1997 Trend Data

■ Solid bars indicate county percent change ▨ Patterned bars indicate state percent change



Indicators	1990 Rate / %	1997 Rate / %	State Rate / %	County Rank¹
Percent low birth weight babies	5.7%	7.8%	8.1%	28
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	7.7	5.6	7.8	14
Child death rate (ages 1-14 per 100,000 children)	98.3	32.1	27.2	36
Percent of eligible children served by Head Start (ages 3-4)	34.9%	34.9%	49.5%	49
Percent children approved for free and reduced school meals (grades K-12)	63.5%	66.6%	49.1%	52
Child abuse/neglect rate (per 100,000 children)	3985.7	6050.9	4206.5	50
Teen birth rate (ages 15-19 per 1,000 females)	28.3	40.4	50.2	13
Percent births to unmarried teens (ages 10-19)	6.6%	8.7%	11.1%	12
Percent high school dropouts	21.3%	13.0%	16.5%	15
Juvenile delinquency case rate (ages 10-17 per 1,000 youths)	0.0	13.5	32.7	18
Teen violent death rate (ages 15-19 per 100,000 teens)	81.5	59.3	59.5	27
Percent births to mothers with less than a 12th grade education	28.2%	21.1%	21.4%	27

¹ County Rank is based on most recent available data (1=best 55=worst)

Background Facts	1990	1997	% Change
Total population	7,669	7,184	-6.3%
Education expenditures per pupil (1997 dollars)	$4,675	$7,000	49.8%
Percent all families with related children who receive cash assistance	18.5%	12.0%	-35.2%
Percent births with early prenatal care	79.6%	87.7%	10.1%
Total jobs in high-paying industries	1,005	1,048	4.3%
Total jobs in low-paying industries	796	818	2.8%
Unemployment rate	10.9%	7.3%	-33.0%
Total population under age 18	1,779	1,566	-12.0%
Percent population under age 18	23.2%	21.8%	-6.0%
Percent minority population	1.2%	1.4%	12.4%
Percent minority population under age 18	0.5%	0.8%	64.1%

Background Facts

	1980	1990	% Change
Percent children in single-parent families	10.5%	15.8%	50.1%
	1990	**1995**	**% Change**
Percent children in poverty	40.7%	44.9%	10.3%
	1980	**1990**	**% Change**
Median family income (1990 dollars)	$18,688	$16,994	-9.1%

Compliments of
Ike Morris
and
Waco Oil & Gas

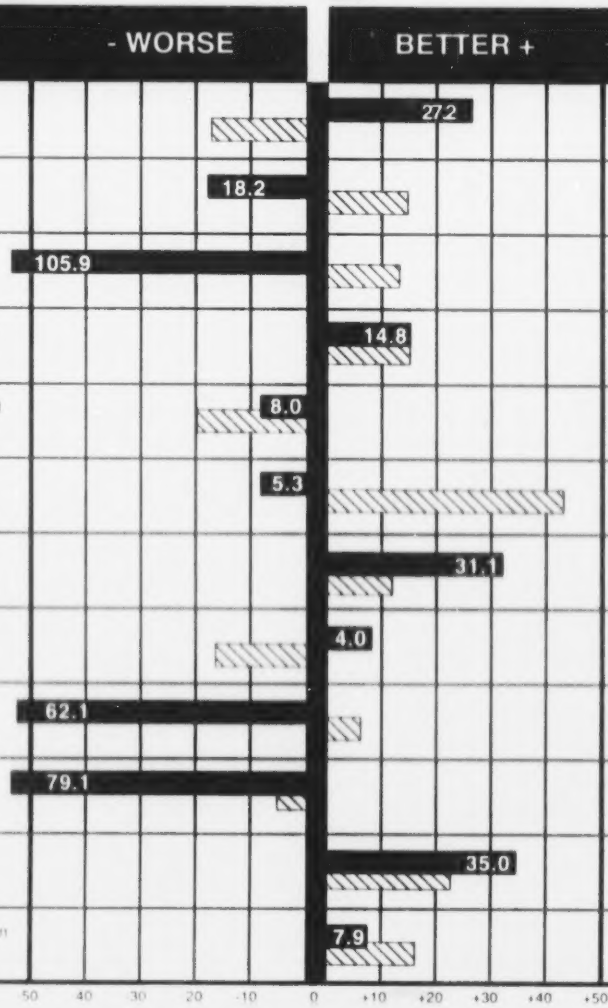
Grant County

Composite County Rank **16**

Percent Change 1990-1997

Trend Data

■ Solid bars indicate county percent change ▨ Patterned bars indicate state percent change



Indicators	1990 Rate / %	1997 Rate / %	State Rate / %	County Rank*
Percent low birth-weight babies	6.7%	4.9%	8.1%	1
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	7.4	8.8	7.8	38
Child death rate (ages 1-14 per 100,000 children)	29.9	61.5	27.2	53
Percent of eligible children served by Head Start (ages 3-4)	94.7%	108.8%	49.5%	3
Percent children approved for free and reduced school meals (grades K-12)	49.5%	53.4%	49.1%	27
Child abuse/neglect rate (per 100,000 children)	1979.3	1875.4	4206.5	4
Teen birth rate (ages 15-19 per 1,000 females)	66.5	45.8	50.2	20
Percent births to unmarried teens (ages 10-19)	8.1%	7.8%	11.1%	8
Percent high school dropouts	9.0%	14.6%	16.5%	24
Juvenile delinquency case rate (ages 10-17 per 1,000 youths)	6.1	10.9	32.7	10
Teen violent death rate (ages 15-19 per 100,000 teens)	146.3	95.1	59.5	46
Percent births to mothers with less than a 12th grade education	19.9%	18.3%	21.4%	17

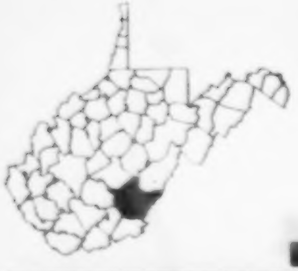
(*County Rank is based [illegible]

Background Facts	1990	1997	% Change
Total population	10,428	11,104	6.5%
Education expenditures per pupil (1997 dollars)	$5,069	$5,767	13.8%
Percent all families with related children who receive cash assistance	5.6%	4.1%	-27.6%
Percent births with early prenatal care	85.5%	85.7%	0.2%
Total jobs in high-paying industries	3,617	2,874	-20.5%
Total jobs in low-paying industries	2,154	1,890	-12.3%
Unemployment rate	6.9%	10.7%	55.1%
Total population under age 18	2,648	2,570	-2.9%
Percent population under age 18	25.4%	23.1%	-8.9%
Percent minority population	1.7%	1.9%	7.3%
Percent minority population under age 18	1.7%	2.1%	21.4%

Background Facts

	1980	1990	% Change
Percent children in single-parent families	8.1%	15.0%	83.8%
	1990	**1995**	**% Change**
Percent children in poverty	16.2%	21.2%	30.9%
	1980	**1990**	**% Change**
Median family income (1990 dollars)	$20,474	$25,327	23.7%

Compliments of
Charles Ryan
Associates

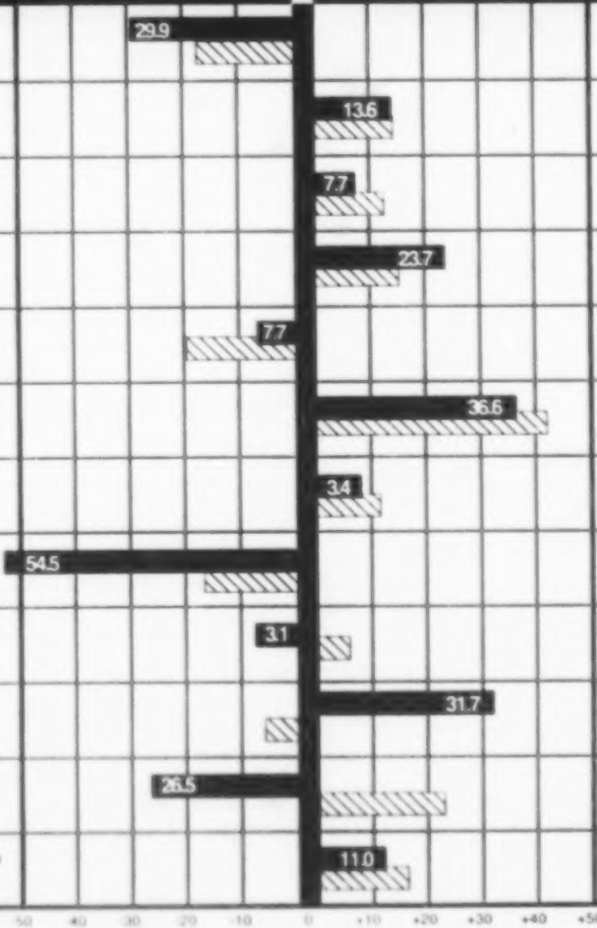


Greenbrier County

Composite County Rank **28**

Percent Change 1990-1997

Trend Data



Indicators	1990 Rate / %	1997 Rate / %	State Rate / %	County Rank*
Percent low birth weight babies	5.4%	7.1%	8.1%	13
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	5.4	4.7	7.8	6
Child death rate (ages 1-14 per 100,000 children)	21.5	19.8	27.2	23
Percent of eligible children served by Head Start (ages 3-4)	45.8%	56.6%	49.5%	17
Percent children approved for free and reduced school meals (grades K-12)	48.1%	51.8%	49.1%	23
Child abuse neglect rate (per 100,000 children)	2869.8	3917.6	4206.5	32
Teen birth rate (ages 15-19 per 1,000 females)	56.3	54.4	50.2	37
Percent births to unmarried teens (ages 10-19)	7.3%	11.3%	11.1%	32
Percent high school dropouts	16.8%	17.4%	16.5%	38
Juvenile delinquency case rate (ages 10-17 per 1,000 youths)	39.6	27.1	32.7	34
Teen violent death rate (ages 15-19 per 100,000 teens)	89.1	112.7	59.5	51
Percent births to mothers with less than a 12th grade education	25.2%	22.4%	21.4%	35

(*County Rank is based on [illegible] data. 1=best 55=worst)

Background Facts

Background Facts	1990	1997	% Change
Total population	34,693	35,447	2.2%
Education expenditures per pupil (1997 dollars)	$4,586	$6,029	31.5%
Percent all families with related children who receive cash assistance	8.3%	4.5%	-45.5%
Percent births with early prenatal care	72.4%	85.8%	18.6%
Total jobs in high-paying industries	4,224	3,842	-9.0%
Total jobs in low-paying industries	8,569	10,219	19.3%
Unemployment rate	11.9%	8.2%	-31.1%
Total population under age 18	8,290	7,708	-7.0%
Percent population under age 18	23.9%	21.7%	-9.0%
Percent minority population	4.3%	4.5%	4.7%
Percent minority population under age 18	4.4%	5.0%	13.4%

Background Facts

	1980	1990	% Change
Percent children in single-parent families	11.6%	17.6%	51.7%
	1990	**1995**	**% Change**
Percent children in poverty	23.8%	28.7%	20.6%
	1980	**1990**	**% Change**
Median family income (1990 dollars)	$23,125	$23,819	3.0%

Compliments of
Lawson Hamilton

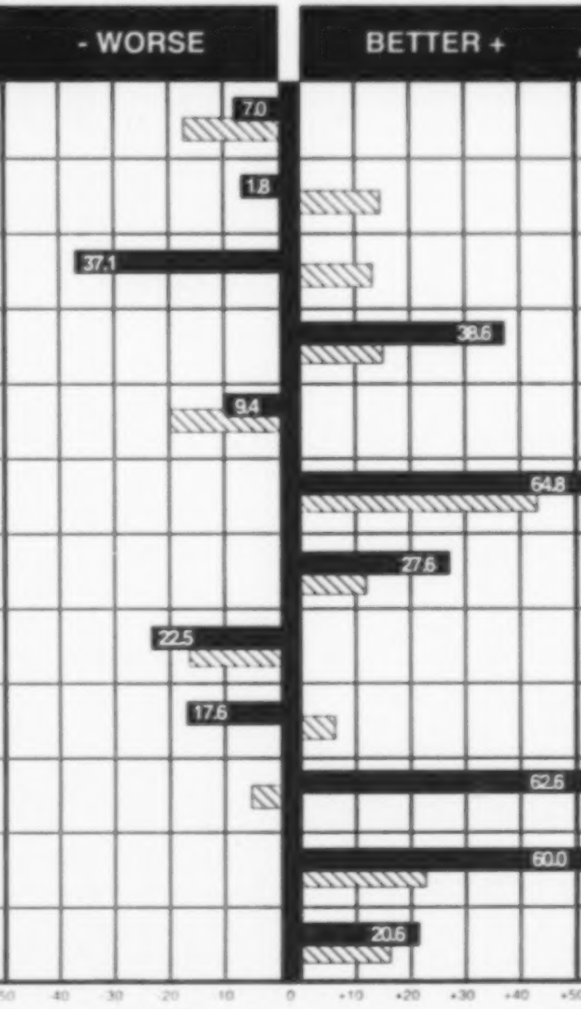
Hampshire County

Composite County Rank 27

Percent Change 1990-1997

Trend Data

■ Solid bars indicate county percent change ▨ Patterned bars indicate state percent change



Indicators	1990 Rate / %	1997 Rate / %	State Rate / %	County Rank*
Percent low birth-weight babies	6.5%	6.9%	8.1%	11
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	7.8	7.9	7.8	28
Child death rate (ages 1-14 per 100,000 children)	29.4	40.2	27.2	45
Percent of eligible children served by Head Start (ages 3-4)	57.6%	79.8%	49.5%	5
Percent children approved for free and reduced school meals (grades K-12)	49.0%	53.6%	49.1%	30
Child abuse/neglect rate (per 100,000 children)	1480.8	2440.8	4206.5	9
Teen birth rate (ages 15-19 per 1,000 females)	71.9	52.1	50.2	31
Percent births to unmarried teens (ages 10-19)	8.1%	10.0%	11.1%	22
Percent high school dropouts	19.4%	22.8%	16.5%	51
Juvenile delinquency case rate (ages 10-17 per 1,000 youths)	24.0	9.0	32.7	5
Teen violent death rate (ages 15-19 per 100,000 teens)	111.5	44.6	59.5	17
Percent births to mothers with less than a 12th grade education	25.1%	19.9%	21.4%	23

*County Rank is based [illegible]

Background Facts

	1990	1997	% Change
Total population	16,498	18,867	14.4%
Education expenditures per pupil (1997 dollars)	$4,601	$5,639	22.6%
Percent all families with related children who receive cash assistance	8.4%	8.3%	-0.3%
Percent births with early prenatal care	71.7%	82.5%	15.0%
Total jobs in high paying industries	1,399	1,506	7.6%
Total jobs in low paying industries	2,046	2,900	41.7%
Unemployment rate	9.2%	5.8%	-37.0%
Total population under age 18	4,386	4,571	4.2%
Percent population under age 18	26.6%	24.2%	-8.9%
Percent minority population	1.5%	1.6%	6.5%
Percent minority population under age 18	1.4%	2.4%	72.7%

Background Facts

	1980	1990	% Change
Percent children in single-parent families	9.9%	14.0%	40.9%

	1990	1995	% Change
Percent children in poverty	21.1%	25.9%	22.7%

	1980	1990	% Change
Median family income (1990 dollars)	$22,377	$24,164	8.0%

Compliments of
Richard Adams
and
United Bankshares, Inc.

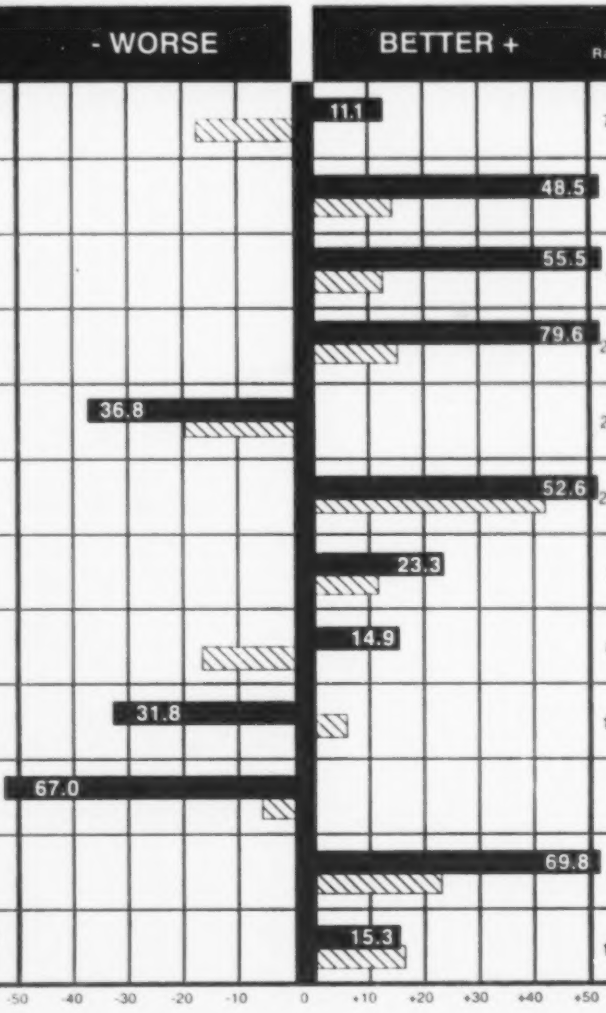
Hancock County

Composite County Rank 3

Percent Change 1990-1997

Trend Data

■ Solid bars indicate county percent change ▨ Patterned bars indicate state percent change



Indicators	1990 Rate / %	1997 Rate / %	State Rate / %	County Rank*
Percent low birth weight babies	7.5%	6.7%	8.1%	10
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	7.9	4.1	7.8	3
Child death rate (ages 1-14 per 100,000 children)	32.6	14.5	27.2	13
Percent of eligible children served by Head Start (ages 3-4)	23.4%	42.0%	49.5%	39
Percent children approved for free and reduced school meals (grades K-12)	21.9%	29.9%	49.1%	2
Child abuse/neglect rate (per 100,000 children)	2468.5	3766.3	4206.5	27
Teen birth rate (ages 15-19 per 1,000 females)	38.9	29.8	50.2	3
Percent births to unmarried teens (ages 10-19)	8.4%	7.2%	11.1%	4
Percent high school dropouts	13.0%	17.1%	16.5%	36
Juvenile delinquency case rate (ages 10-17 per 1,000 youths)	17.9	29.9	32.7	36
Teen violent death rate (ages 15-19 per 100,000 teens)	52.8	15.9	59.5	5
Percent births to mothers with less than a 12th grade education	15.7%	13.3%	21.4%	6

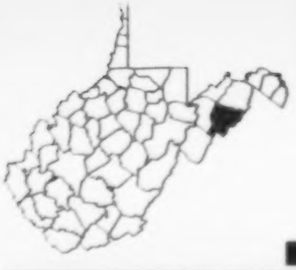
(*County Rank is based on most recent available data. 1=best, 55=worst)

Background Facts	1990	1997	% Change
Total population	35,233	34,338	-2.5%
Education expenditures per pupil (1997 dollars)	$4,730	$6,567	38.8%
Percent all families with related children who receive cash assistance	10.8%	5.8%	-45.9%
Percent births with early prenatal care	78.9%	82.3%	4.3%
Total jobs in high-paying industries	11,284	9,381	-16.9%
Total jobs in low-paying industries	7,058	8,221	16.5%
Unemployment rate	5.6%	7.7%	37.5%
Total population under age 18	8,138	7,147	-12.2%
Percent population under age 18	23.1%	20.8%	-9.9%
Percent minority population	3.5%	3.7%	5.6%
Percent minority population under age 18	3.5%	4.4%	23.4%

Background Facts

	1980	1990	% Change
Percent children in single-parent families	11.8%	17.2%	46.0%
	1990	**1995**	**% Change**
Percent children in poverty	18.1%	22.0%	21.5%
	1980	**1990**	**% Change**
Median family income (1990 dollars)	$36,466	$30,576	-16.2%

Compliments of
George McClellan
and
Enron Capital & Trade



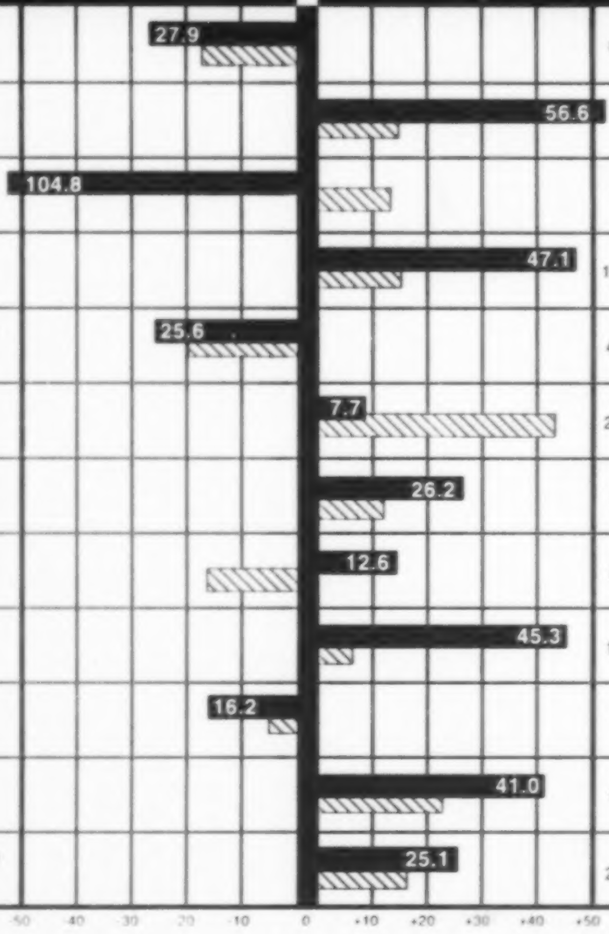
Hardy County

Composite County Rank **10**

Percent Change 1990-1997 Trend Data

■ Solid bars indicate county percent change ▨ Patterned bars indicate state percent change

Indicators - WORSE BETTER +



Indicators	1990 Rate / %	1997 Rate / %	State Rate / %	County Rank*
Percent low birth-weight babies	6.4%	8.2%	8.1%	36
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	13.4	5.8	7.8	17
Child death rate (ages 1-14 per 100,000 children)	10.0	20.5	27.2	24
Percent of eligible children served by Head Start (ages 3-4)	109.1%	160.5%	49.5%	2
Percent children approved for free and reduced school meals (grades K-12)	43.4%	54.5%	49.1%	34
Child abuse/neglect rate (per 100,000 children)	2559.2	2755.4	4206.5	13
Teen birth rate (ages 15-19 per 1,000 females)	63.5	46.8	50.2	22
Percent births to unmarried teens (ages 10-19)	8.6%	7.5%	11.1%	5
Percent high school dropouts	16.2%	8.8%	16.5%	3
Juvenile delinquency case rate (ages 10-17 per 1,000 youths)	10.6	12.4	32.7	15
Teen violent death rate (ages 15-19 per 100,000 teens)	132.1	77.9	59.5	41
Percent births to mothers with less than a 12th grade education	22.3%	16.7%	21.4%	12

* County Rank is based [illegible]

Background Facts

Background Facts	1990	1997	% Change
Total population	10,977	11,728	6.8%
Education expenditures per pupil (1997 dollars)	$4,707	$5,883	25.0%
Percent all families with related children who receive cash assistance	4.9%	4.5%	-8.1%
Percent births with early prenatal care	84.2%	85.5%	1.6%
Total jobs in high-paying industries	2,695	4,024	49.3%
Total jobs in low-paying industries	1,456	1,983	36.2%
Unemployment rate	5.7%	4.0%	-29.8%
Total population under age 18	2,627	2,572	-2.1%
Percent population under age 18	23.9%	21.9%	-8.4%
Percent minority population	2.6%	2.8%	10.2%
Percent minority population under age 18	2.2%	3.1%	41.6%

Background Facts

	1980	1990	% Change
Percent children in single-parent families	10.3%	14.4%	39.0%
	1990	**1995**	**% Change**
Percent children in poverty	15.3%	19.1%	24.8%
	1980	**1990**	**% Change**
Median family income (1990 dollars)	$20,309	$25,843	27.2%

Compliments of
Jim Word, Jr.
and
Walker Memorial Health Foundation

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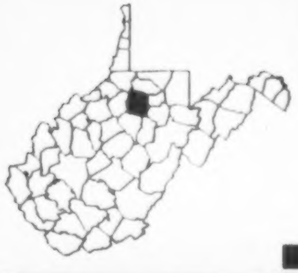
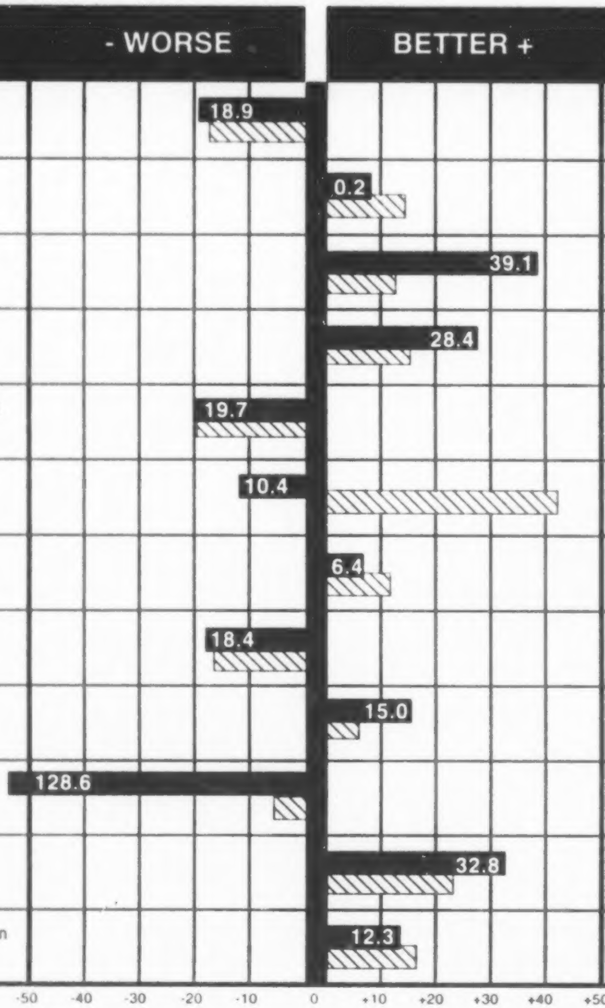


Harrison County

Composite County Rank 22

Percent Change 1990-1997 Trend Data

▮ Solid bars indicate county percent change ▨ Patterned bars indicate state percent change



Indicators	1990 Rate / %	1997 Rate / %	State Rate / %	County Rank*
Percent low birth-weight babies	6.1%	7.3%	8.1%	17
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	10.6	10.6	7.8	49
Child death rate (ages 1-14 per 100,000 children)	28.8	17.6	27.2	19
Percent of eligible children served by Head Start (ages 3-4)	32.6%	41.8%	49.5%	40
Percent children approved for free and reduced school meals (grades K-12)	41.4%	49.6%	49.1%	20
Child abuse/neglect rate (per 100,000 children)	3401.4	3048.6	4206.5	16
Teen birth rate (ages 15-19 per 1,000 females)	57.0	53.4	50.2	35
Percent births to unmarried teens (ages 10-19)	9.1%	10.8%	11.1%	27
Percent high school dropouts	15.4%	13.1%	16.5%	16
Juvenile delinquency case rate (ages 10-17 per 1,000 youths)	11.2	25.5	32.7	32
Teen violent death rate (ages 15-19 per 100,000 teens)	80.9	54.3	59.5	22
Percent births to mothers with less than a 12th grade education	23.3%	20.4%	21.4%	24

(*County Rank is based on most recent available data. 1=best 55=worst)

77

Background Facts	1990	1997	% Change
Total population	69,371	70,597	1.8%
Education expenditures per pupil (1997 dollars)	$4,832	$6,585	36.3%
Percent all families with related children who receive cash assistance	15.7%	9.6%	-38.6%
Percent births with early prenatal care	82.8%	87.1%	5.2%
Total jobs in high-paying industries	10,524	11,060	5.1%
Total jobs in low-paying industries	16,918	20,840	23.2%
Unemployment rate	8.6%	7.2%	-16.3%
Total population under age 18	17,092	16,096	-5.8%
Percent population under age 18	24.6%	22.8%	-7.5%
Percent minority population	2.9%	3.4%	15.3%
Percent minority population under age 18	2.3%	3.6%	60.1%

Background Facts

	1980	1990	% Change
Percent children in single-parent families	12.3%	17.6%	42.7%
	1990	**1995**	**% Change**
Percent children in poverty	24.5%	30.0%	22.4%
	1980	**1990**	**% Change**
Median family income (1990 dollars)	$25,578	$25,245	-1.3%

Compliments of
Sam Bonasso

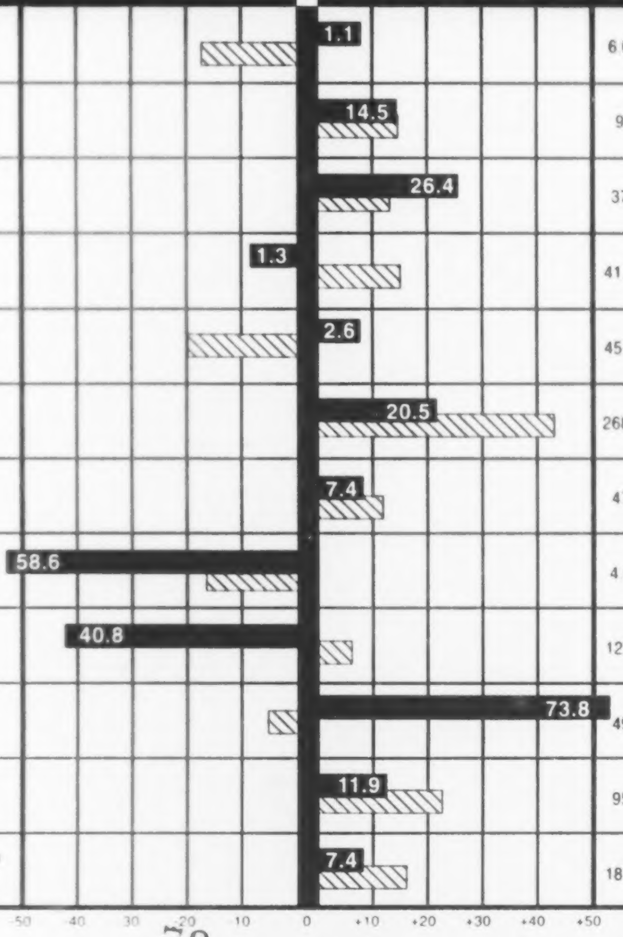
78

Jackson County

Composite County Rank **11**

Percent Change 1990-1997 Trend Data

■ Solid bars indicate county percent change ▨ Patterned bars indicate state percent change



Indicators	1990 Rate / %	1997 Rate / %	State Rate / %	County Rank¹
Percent low birth-weight babies	6.6%	6.5%	8.1%	6
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	9.6	8.2	7.8	34
Child death rate (ages 1-14 per 100,000 children)	37.9	27.9	27.2	29
Percent of eligible children served by Head Start (ages 3-4)	41.1%	40.5%	49.5%	42
Percent children approved for free and reduced school meals (grades K-12)	45.0%	43.8%	49.1%	12
Child abuse/neglect rate (per 100,000 children)	2681.3	3230.9	4206.5	19
Teen birth rate (ages 15-19 per 1,000 females)	47.1	43.6	50.2	17
Percent births to unmarried teens (ages 10-19)	4.8%	7.6%	11.1%	6
Percent high school dropouts	12.1%	17.1%	16.5%	37
Juvenile delinquency case rate (ages 10-17 per 1,000 youths)	49.7	13.0	32.7	16
Teen violent death rate (ages 15-19 per 100,000 teens)	95.0	83.7	59.5	43
Percent births to mothers with less than a 12th grade education	18.9%	17.5%	21.4%	14

[1] County Rank is based [illegible]

Background Facts	1990	1997	% Change
Total population	25,938	27,614	6.5%
Education expenditures per pupil (1997 dollars)	$5,235	$6,611	26.3%
Percent all families with related children who receive cash assistance	11.6%	7.2%	-37.8%
Percent births with early prenatal care	70.2%	84.6%	20.5%
Total jobs in high-paying industries	4,176	4,634	11.0%
Total jobs in low-paying industries	3,857	5,564	44.3%
Unemployment rate	9.2%	6.8%	-26.1%
Total population under age 18	6,767	6,480	-4.2%
Percent population under age 18	26.1%	23.5%	-10.1%
Percent minority population	0.7%	0.7%	10.8%
Percent minority population under age 18	0.7%	1.1%	68.5%

Background Facts

	1980	1990	% Change
Percent children in single-parent families	9.3%	15.1%	62.7%
	1990	**1995**	**% Change**
Percent children in poverty	24.6%	26.4%	7.3%
	1980	**1990**	**% Change**
Median family income (1990 dollars)	$30,026	$25,121	-16.3%

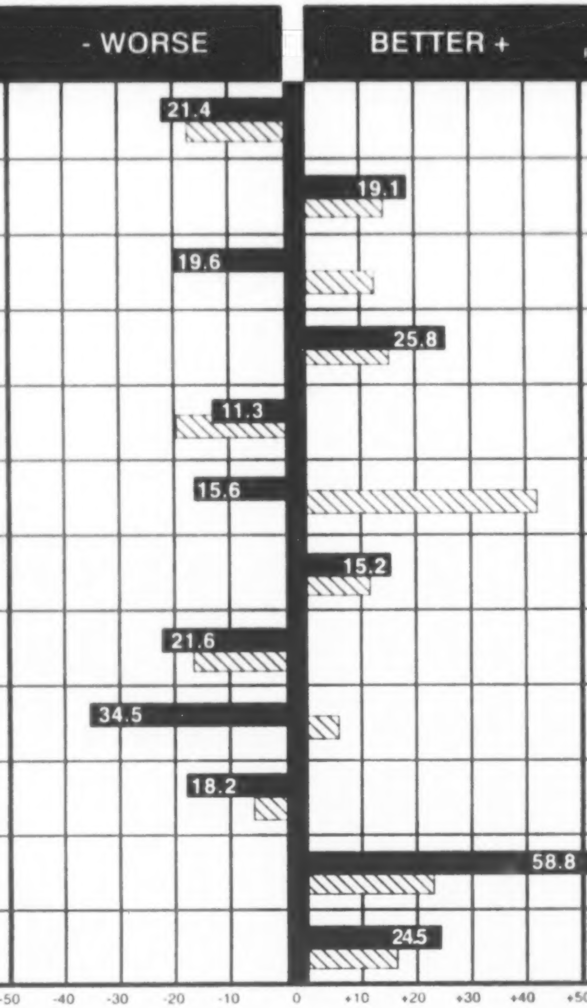
Compliments of
Bruce Lawson, CPA

Jefferson County

Composite County Rank **30**

Percent Change 1990-1997 Trend Data

■ Solid bars indicate county percent change ▨ Patterned bars indicate state percent change



Indicators	1990 Rate / %	1997 Rate / %	State Rate / %	County Rank*
Percent low birth-weight babies	6.4%	7.8%	8.1%	28
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	7.1	5.7	7.8	15
Child death rate (ages 1-14 per 100,000 children)	25.2	30.1	27.2	35
Percent of eligible children served by Head Start (ages 3-4)	40.5%	51.0%	49.5%	24
Percent children approved for free and reduced school meals (grades K-12)	31.7%	35.2%	49.1%	4
Child abuse/neglect rate (per 100,000 children)	1482.7	1251.7	4206.5	1
Teen birth rate (ages 15-19 per 1,000 females)	56.0	47.5	50.2	26
Percent births to unmarried teens (ages 10-19)	10.5%	12.7%	11.1%	43
Percent high school dropouts	19.2%	25.9%	16.5%	55
Juvenile delinquency case rate (ages 10-17 per 1,000 youths)	25.3	29.9	32.7	36
Teen violent death rate (ages 15-19 per 100,000 teens)	91.6	37.7	59.5	13
Percent births to mothers with less than a 12th grade education	28.1%	21.2%	21.4%	30

(*County Rank is based on most recent available data. 1=best, 55=worst)

Background Facts

	1990	1997	% Change
Total population	35,926	40,229	12.0%
Education expenditures per pupil (1997 dollars)	$4,809	$6,021	25.2%
Percent all families with related children who receive cash assistance	5.9%	5.3%	-10.2%
Percent births with early prenatal care	72.4%	89.1%	23.0%
Total jobs in high-paying industries	4,640	4,802	3.5%
Total jobs in low-paying industries	6,848	8,157	19.1%
Unemployment rate	5.6%	3.5%	-37.5%
Total population under age 18	9,256	9,429	1.9%
Percent population under age 18	25.8%	23.4%	-9.0%
Percent minority population	9.1%	9.4%	4.1%
Percent minority population under age 18	9.6%	11.3%	17.6%

Background Facts

	1980	1990	% Change
Percent children in single-parent families	13.6%	15.3%	12.6%

	1990	1995	% Change
Percent children in poverty	13.7%	17.1%	24.8%

	1980	1990	% Change
Median family income (1990 dollars)	$27,042	$34,887	29.0%

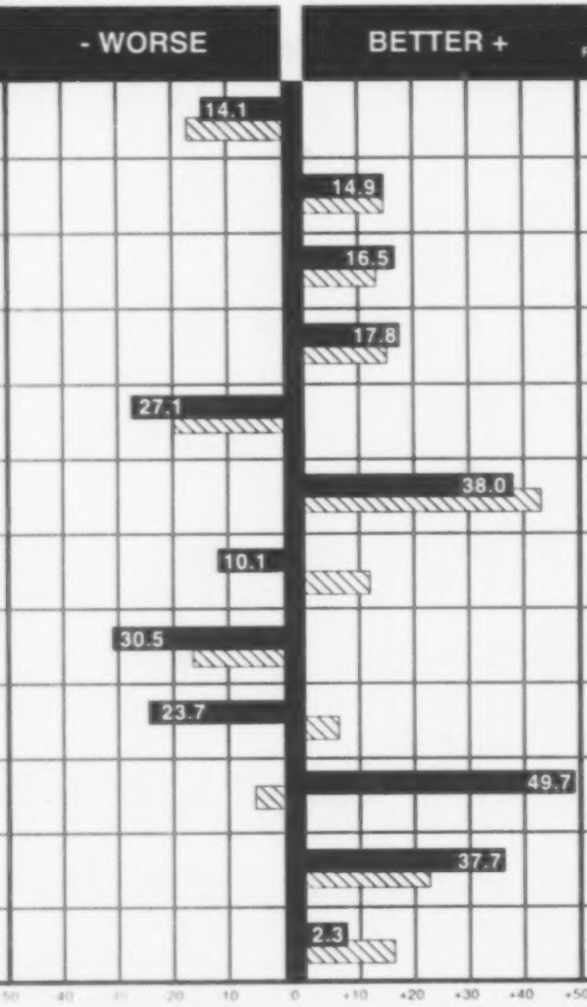
UNITED
NATIONAL BANK
WEST VIRGINIA'S BANK
Member FDIC

Kanawha County

Composite County Rank 39

Percent Change 1990-1997 Trend Data

■ Solid bars indicate county percent change ▨ Patterned bars indicate state percent change



Indicators	1990 Rate / %	1997 Rate / %	State Rate / %	County Rank*
Percent low birth weight babies	7.6%	8.7%	8.1%	44
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	7.9	6.7	7.8	18
Child death rate (ages 1-14 per 100,000 children)	32.9	27.5	27.2	28
Percent of eligible children served by Head Start (ages 3-4)	28.7%	33.8%	49.5%	50
Percent children approved for free and reduced school meals (grades K-12)	33.8%	42.9%	49.1%	10
Child abuse/neglect rate (per 100,000 children)	3803.5	4973.1	4206.5	42
Teen birth rate (ages 15-19 per 1,000 females)	58.3	64.2	50.2	45
Percent births to unmarried teens (ages 10-19)	9.7%	12.7%	11.1%	43
Percent high school dropouts	16.0%	19.8%	16.5%	46
Juvenile delinquency case rate (ages 10-17 per 1,000 youths)	81.2	40.9	32.7	43
Teen violent death rate (ages 15-19 per 100,000 teens)	103.0	64.2	59.5	31
Percent births to mothers with less than a 12th grade education	21.6%	21.1%	21.4%	27

(*County Rank is based [illegible]

Background Facts

	1990	1997	% Change
Total population	207,619	203,195	-2.1%
Education expenditures per pupil (1997 dollars)	$4,733	$6,124	29.4%
Percent all families with related children who receive cash assistance	14.1%	8.5%	-39.4%
Percent births with early prenatal care	69.4%	76.8%	10.7%
Total jobs in high-paying industries	35,291	36,450	3.3%
Total jobs in low-paying industries	63,987	75,440	17.9%
Unemployment rate	6.2%	4.9%	-21.0%
Total population under age 18	48,483	43,225	-10.8%
Percent population under age 18	23.4%	21.3%	-8.9%
Percent minority population	7.8%	8.1%	4.7%
Percent minority population under age 18	9.9%	10.8%	8.8%

Background Facts

	1980	1990	% Change
Percent children in single-parent families	13.8%	21.0%	52.6%
	1990	**1995**	**% Change**
Percent children in poverty	22.0%	26.1%	18.6%
	1980	**1990**	**% Change**
Median family income (1990 dollars)	$31,334	$30,030	-4.2%

TERRELL ELLIS
& ASSOCIATES

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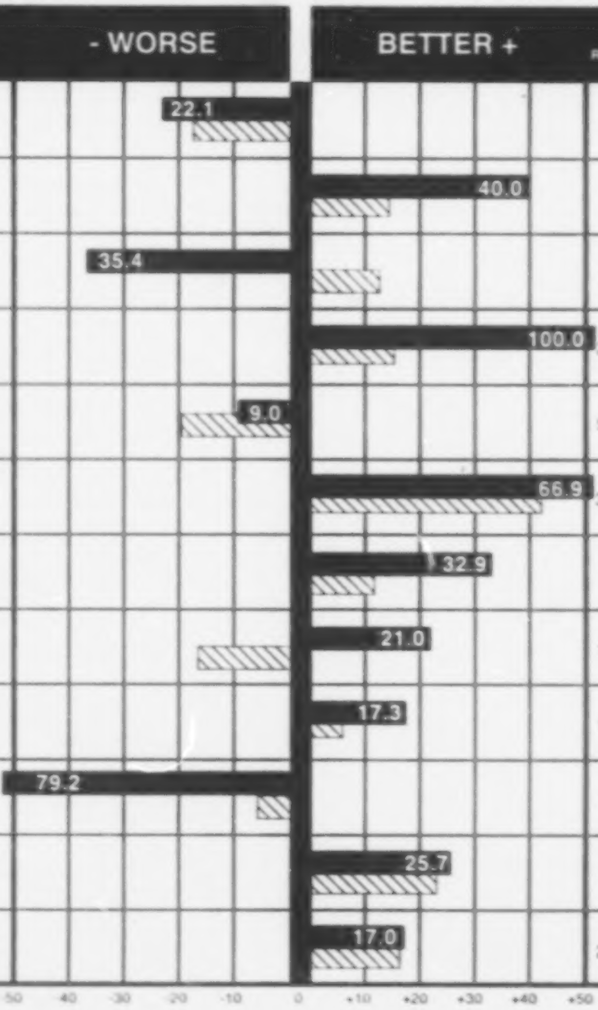
Lewis County

Composite County Rank 35

Percent Change 1990-1997

Trend Data

■ Solid bars indicate county percent change ▨ Patterned bars indicate state percent change



Indicators	1990 Rate / %	1997 Rate / %	State Rate / %	County Rank*
Percent low birth weight babies	7.3%	8.9%	8.1%	45
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	13.5	8.1	7.8	31
Child death rate (ages 1-14 per 100,000 children)	43.2	58.4	27.2	51
Percent of eligible children served by Head Start (ages 3-4)	20.6%	41.2%	49.5%	41
Percent children approved for free and reduced school meals (grades K-12)	52.5%	57.3%	49.1%	38
Child abuse/neglect rate (per 100,000 children)	3012.8	5028.3	4206.5	43
Teen birth rate (ages 15-19 per 1,000 females)	68.9	46.2	50.2	21
Percent births to unmarried teens (ages 10-19)	12.5%	9.8%	11.1%	17
Percent high school dropouts	14.6%	12.1%	16.5%	10
Juvenile delinquency case rate (ages 10-17 per 1,000 youths)	29.1	52.2	32.7	48
Teen violent death rate (ages 15-19 per 100,000 teens)	63.8	47.4	59.5	19
Percent births to mothers with less than a 12th grade education	22.6%	18.8%	21.4%	20

(*County Rank is based on [illegible]

Background Facts

Background Facts	1990	1997	% Change
Total population	17,223	17,494	1.6%
Education expenditures per pupil (1997 dollars)	$5,256	$6,151	17.0%
Percent all families with related children who receive cash assistance	15.4%	8.8%	-42.8%
Percent births with early prenatal care	80.7%	85.8%	6.4%
Total jobs in high-paying industries	2,303	2,171	-5.7%
Total jobs in low-paying industries	2,858	3,634	27.2%
Unemployment rate	10.9%	8.9%	-18.3%
Total population under age 18	4,168	4,012	-3.7%
Percent population under age 18	24.2%	22.9%	-5.2%
Percent minority population	1.1%	1.0%	-2.6%
Percent minority population under age 18	0.8%	1.3%	57.3%

Background Facts

	1980	1990	% Change
Percent children in single-parent families	12.7%	18.1%	42.5%
	1990	**1995**	**% Change**
Percent children in poverty	31.4%	37.1%	18.2%
	1980	**1990**	**% Change**
Median family income (1990 dollars)	$23,066	$22,273	-3.4%

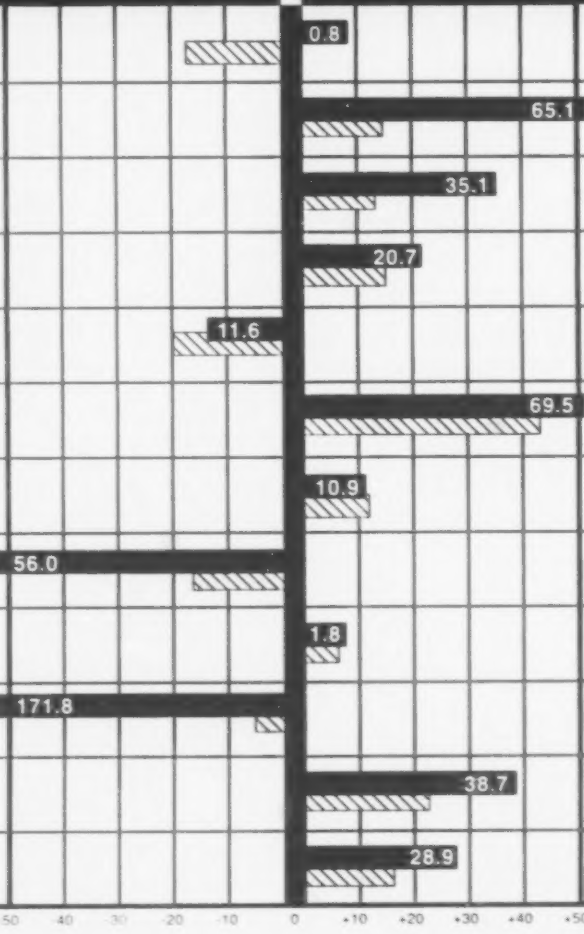
Compliments of
Hamilton Industries

Lincoln County

Composite County Rank 53

Percent Change 1990-1997 Trend Data

▇ Solid bars indicate county percent change ▨ Patterned bars indicate state percent change



Indicators	- WORSE	BETTER +	1990 Rate / %	1997 Rate / %	State Rate / %	County Rank*
Percent low birth weight babies		0.8	8.4%	8.3%	8.1%	37
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)		65.1	16.4	5.7	7.8	15
Child death rate (ages 1-14 per 100,000 children)		35.1	34.9	22.7	27.2	25
Percent of eligible children served by Head Start (ages 3-4)		20.7	38.0%	45.9%	49.5%	31
Percent children approved for free and reduced school meals (grades K-12)	11.6		56.9%	63.5%	49.1%	47
Child abuse/neglect rate (per 100,000 children)		69.5	3311.6	5613.2	4206.5	46
Teen birth rate (ages 15-19 per 1,000 females)		10.9	74.7	66.5	50.2	48
Percent births to unmarried teens (ages 10-19)	56.0		8.3%	12.9%	11.1%	46
Percent high school dropouts		1.8	18.8%	18.5%	16.5%	43
Juvenile delinquency case rate (ages 10-17 per 1,000 youths)	171.8		27.4	74.4	32.7	54
Teen violent death rate (ages 15-19 per 100,000 teens)		38.7	175.2	107.3	59.5	48
Percent births to mothers with less than a 12th grade education		28.9	41.8%	29.7%	21.4%	49

(*County Rank is based [illegible]

Background Facts

Background Facts	1990	1997	% Change
Total population	21,382	22,165	3.7%
Education expenditures per pupil (1997 dollars)	$5,154	$6,786	31.7%
Percent all families with related children who receive cash assistance	26.0%	15.6%	-40.1%
Percent births with early prenatal care	79.9%	82.7%	3.5%
Total jobs in high-paying industries	1,293	1,284	-0.7%
Total jobs in low-paying industries	1,457	1,845	26.6%
Unemployment rate	14.1%	11.2%	-20.6%
Total population under age 18	5,993	5,733	-4.3%
Percent population under age 18	28.0%	25.9%	-7.7%
Percent minority population	0.4%	0.5%	13.3%
Percent minority population under age 18	0.2%	0.5%	109.1%

Background Facts

	1980	1990	% Change
Percent children in single-parent families	10.2%	14.8%	44.0%
	1990	**1995**	**% Change**
Percent children in poverty	45.1%	45.2%	0.2%
	1980	**1990**	**% Change**
Median family income (1990 dollars)	$21,166	$16,868	-20.3%

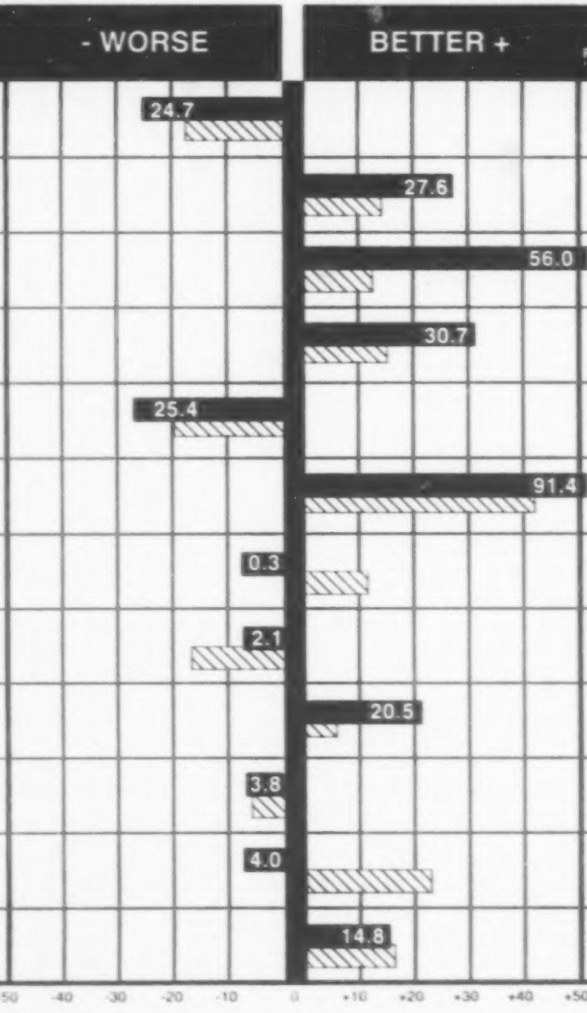
Columbia Gas Transmission℠

Logan County

Composite County Rank 46

Percent Change 1990-1997 Trend Data

▇ Solid bars indicate county percent change ▨ Patterned bars indicate state percent change



Indicators	1990 Rate / %	1997 Rate / %	State Rate / %	County Rank*
Percent low birth-weight babies	7.2%	9.0%	8.1%	46
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	7.5	5.4	7.8	11
Child death rate (ages 1-14 per 100,000 children)	44.3	19.5	27.2	22
Percent of eligible children served by Head Start (ages 3-4)	40.8%	53.3%	49.5%	21
Percent children approved for free and reduced school meals (grades K-12)	44.7%	56.0%	49.1%	37
Child abuse/neglect rate (per 100,000 children)	2478.6	4743.9	4206.5	40
Teen birth rate (ages 15-19 per 1,000 females)	67.6	67.8	50.2	51
Percent births to unmarried teens (ages 10-19)	14.1%	14.4%	11.1%	52
Percent high school dropouts	21.0%	16.7%	16.5%	32
Juvenile delinquency case rate (ages 10-17 per 1,000 youths)	24.4	25.3	32.7	31
Teen violent death rate (ages 15-19 per 100,000 teens)	77.0	80.1	59.5	42
Percent births to mothers with less than a 12th grade education	34.9%	29.8%	21.4%	50

(*County Rank is based on most recent available data. 1=best, 55=worst)

Background Facts

Background Facts	1990	1997	% Change
Total population	43,032	41,294	-4.0%
Education expenditures per pupil (1997 dollars)	$4,881	$6,762	38.5%
Percent all families with related children who receive cash assistance	21.9%	11.9%	-45.4%
Percent births with early prenatal care	51.5%	69.6%	35.2%
Total jobs in high-paying industries	5,498	4,875	-11.3%
Total jobs in low-paying industries	7,185	8,498	18.3%
Unemployment rate	11.2%	9.4%	-16.1%
Total population under age 18	12,005	10,587	-11.8%
Percent population under age 18	27.9%	25.6%	-8.1%
Percent minority population	4.3%	4.5%	-3.5%
Percent minority population under age 18	3.9%	4.8%	21.6%

Background Facts

	1980	1990	% Change
Percent children in single-parent families	11.6%	17.5%	50.1%
	1990	**1995**	**% Change**
Percent children in poverty	37.3%	39.7%	6.4%
	1980	**1990**	**% Change**
Median family income (1990 dollars)	$25,483	$21,100	-17.2%

WEST VIRGINIA COAL ASSOCIATION

McDowell County

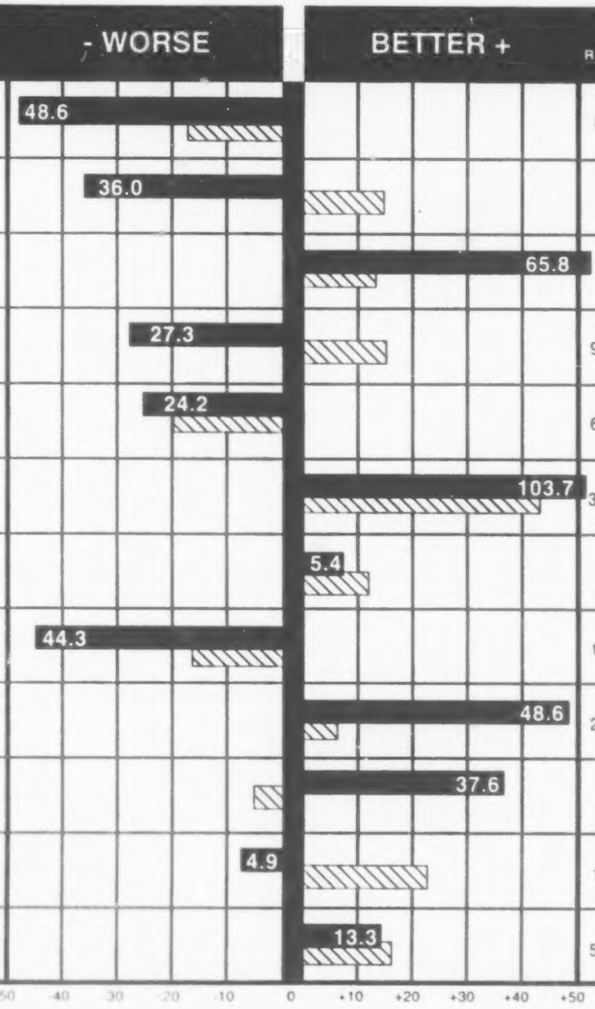
Composite County Rank **55**

Percent Change 1990-1997

Trend Data

▇ Solid bars indicate county percent change

▨ Patterned bars indicate state percent change



Indicators	1990 Rate / %	1997 Rate / %	State Rate / %	County Rank*
Percent low birth-weight babies	8.4%	12.5%	8.1%	55
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	11.9	16.1	7.8	54
Child death rate (ages 1-14 per 100,000 children)	56.6	36.5	27.2	40
Percent of eligible children served by Head Start (ages 3-4)	93.2%	67.8%	49.5%	10
Percent children approved for free and reduced school meals (grades K-12)	66.3%	82.4%	49.1%	55
Child abuse/neglect rate (per 100,000 children)	3265.3	6651.8	4206.5	53
Teen birth rate (ages 15-19 per 1,000 females)	80.8	76.5	50.2	53
Percent births to unmarried teens (ages 10-19)	13.0%	18.7%	11.1%	55
Percent high school dropouts	24.3%	12.5%	16.5%	12
Juvenile delinquency case rate (ages 10-17 per 1,000 youths)	37.2	23.2	32.7	29
Teen violent death rate (ages 15-19 per 100,000 teens)	107.8	113.1	59.5	52
Percent births to mothers with less than a 12th grade education	51.2%	44.4%	21.4%	55

(*County Rank is based on most recent available data; 1=best, 55=worst)

Background Facts	1990	1997	% Change
Total population	35,233	30,558	-13.3%
Education expenditures per pupil (1997 dollars)	$5,040	$7,094	40.7%
Percent all families with related children who receive cash assistance	32.5%	20.7%	-36.2%
Percent births with early prenatal care	56.1%	66.0%	17.6%
Total jobs in high-paying industries	2,813	2,127	-24.4%
Total jobs in low-paying industries	2,877	2,912	1.2%
Unemployment rate	13.0%	10.7%	-17.7%
Total population under age 18	10,225	8,216	-19.6%
Percent population under age 18	29.0%	26.9%	-7.4%
Percent minority population	14.1%	14.4%	1.8%
Percent minority population under age 18	14.3%	15.6%	8.4%

Background Facts

	1980	1990	% Change
Percent children in single-parent families	13.8%	19.1%	38.1%
	1990	**1995**	**% Change**
Percent children in poverty	50.3%	56.3%	11.9%
	1980	**1990**	**% Change**
Median family income (1990 dollars)	$21,729	$15,756	-27.5%

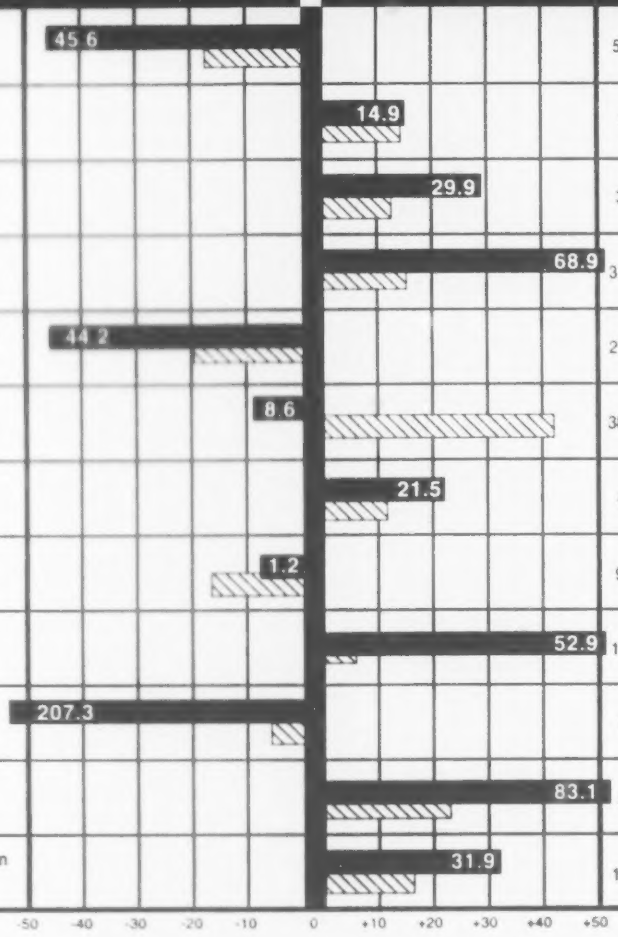
Herman&Cormany
Certified Public Accountants, A.C.

Marion County

Composite County Rank 7

Percent Change 1990-1997 Trend Data

■ Solid bars indicate county percent change ▨ Patterned bars indicate state percent change



Indicators	- WORSE	BETTER +	1990 Rate / %	1997 Rate / %	State Rate / %	County Rank*
Percent low birth weight babies	45.6		5.6%	8.1%	8.1%	34
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)		14.9	9.6	8.2	7.8	34
Child death rate (ages 1-14 per 100,000 children)		29.9	36.1	19.4	27.2	21
Percent of eligible children served by Head Start (ages 3-4)		68.9	31.6%	53.4%	49.5%	20
Percent children approved for free and reduced school meals (grades K-12)	44.2		29.9%	43.2%	49.1%	11
Child abuse/neglect rate (per 100,000 children)	8.6		3878.0	3358.3	4206.5	23
Teen birth rate (ages 15-19 per 1,000 females)		21.5	47.6	37.3	50.2	10
Percent births to unmarried teens (ages 10-19)	1.2		9.7%	9.8%	11.1%	17
Percent high school dropouts		52.9	14.0%	6.6%	16.5%	1
Juvenile delinquency case rate (ages 10-17 per 1,000 youths)	207.3		10.3	31.5	32.7	40
Teen violent death rate (ages 15-19 per 100,000 teens)		83.1	52.4	8.9	59.5	2
Percent births to mothers with less than a 12th grade education		31.9	19.5%	13.3%	21.4%	6

(*County Rank is based on most recent available data: 1=best, 55=worst)

Background Facts

Background Facts	1990	1997	% Change
Total population	57,249	56,828	-0.7%
Education expenditures per pupil (1997 dollars)	$5,160	$6,191	20.0%
Percent all families with related children who receive cash assistance	15.5%	9.9%	-36.2%
Percent births with early prenatal care	75.0%	81.1%	8.2%
Total jobs in high-paying industries	8,731	8,118	-7.0%
Total jobs in low-paying industries	11,009	12,658	15.0%
Unemployment rate	8.8%	9.6%	9.1%
Total population under age 18	13,041	11,941	-8.4%
Percent population under age 18	22.8%	21.0%	-7.8%
Percent minority population	4.2%	4.5%	5.1%
Percent minority population under age 18	4.6%	5.3%	14.1%

Background Facts

	1980	1990	% Change
Percent children in single-parent families	12.5%	17.0%	35.7%
	1990	**1995**	**% Change**
Percent children in poverty	26.5%	28.8%	8.7%
	1980	**1990**	**% Change**
Median family income (1990 dollars)	$27,266	$25,963	-4.8%

Compliments of Color Craft Printing

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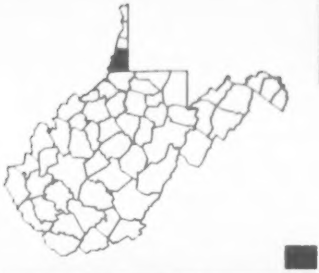


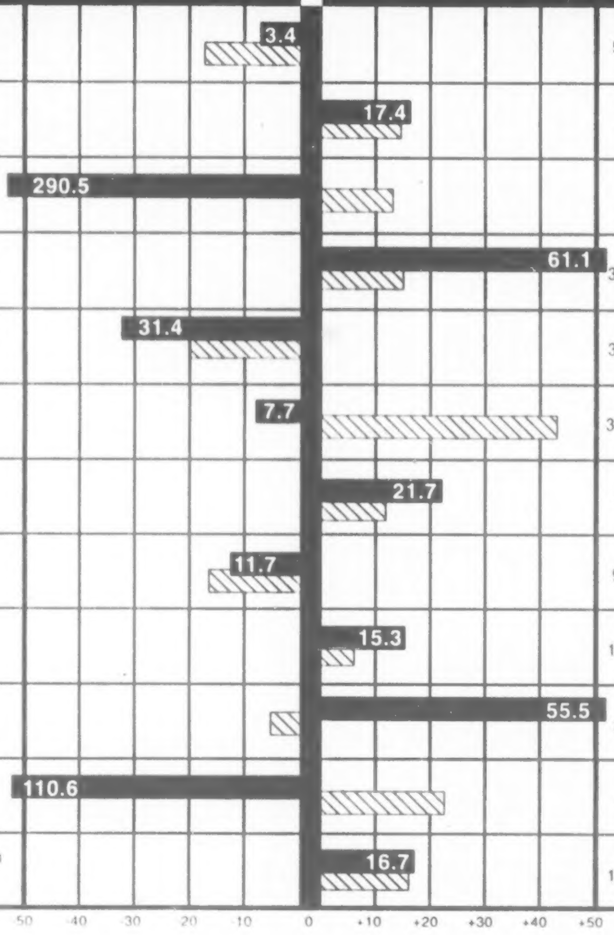
Marshall County

Composite County Rank **5**

Percent Change 1990-1997

Trend Data

■ Solid bars indicate county percent change ▨ Patterned bars indicate state percent change



Indicators	1990 Rate / %	1997 Rate / %	State Rate / %	County Rank*
Percent low birth-weight babies	5.8%	6.0%	8.1%	5
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	6.2	5.1	7.8	8
Child death rate (ages 1-14 per 100,000 children)	8.6	25.3	27.2	26
Percent of eligible children served by Head Start (ages 3-4)	31.3%	50.4%	49.5%	27
Percent children approved for free and reduced school meals (grades K-12)	38.8%	51.0%	49.1%	22
Child abuse/neglect rate (per 100,000 children)	3549.9	3822.6	4206.5	29
Teen birth rate (ages 15-19 per 1,000 females)	48.5	38.0	50.2	11
Percent births to unmarried teens (ages 10-19)	9.2%	10.3%	11.1%	25
Percent high school dropouts	13.5%	11.4%	16.5%	7
Juvenile delinquency case rate (ages 10-17 per 1,000 youths)	24.0	10.7	32.7	9
Teen violent death rate (ages 15-19 per 100,000 teens)	14.1	29.8	59.5	9
Percent births to mothers with less than a 12th grade education	18.8%	15.7%	21.4%	11

(*County Rank is based [illegible] data. 1=best; [illegible] worst)

Background Facts	1990	1997	% Change¹
Total population	37,356	35,716	-4.4%
Education expenditures per pupil (1997 dollars)	$6,084	$6,914	13.6%
Percent all families with related children who receive cash assistance	12.6%	9.7%	-23.3%
Percent births with early prenatal care	77.3%	81.7%	5.6%
Total jobs in high-paying industries	5,774	5,318	-7.9%
Total jobs in low-paying industries	5,887	6,316	7.3%
Unemployment rate	7.4%	7.3%	-1.4%
Total population under age 18	9,165	8,055	-12.1%
Percent population under age 18	24.5%	22.6%	-8.1%
Percent minority population	1.5%	1.5%	4.8%
Percent minority population under age 18	1.0%	1.7%	68.2%

Background Facts

	1980	1990	% Change
Percent children in single-parent families	11.1%	16.3%	47.3%
	1990	**1995**	**% Change**
Percent children in poverty	21.4%	26.1%	22.0%
	1980	**1990**	**% Change**
Median family income (1990 dollars)	$31,045	$26,974	-13.1%

Compliments of
Doug Ball
and
Acordia

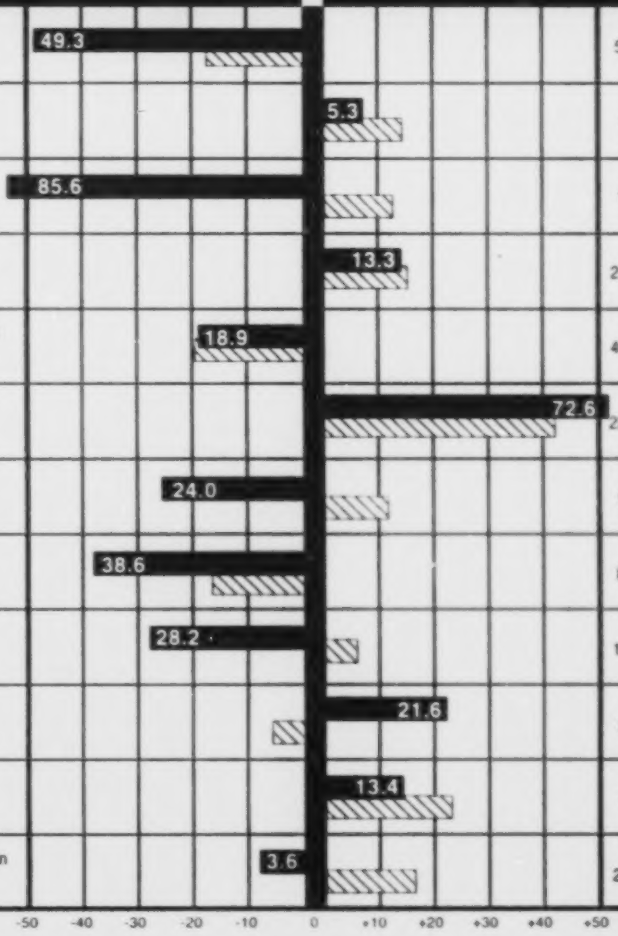
Mason County

Composite County Rank 37

Percent Change 1990-1997

Trend Data

▇ Solid bars indicate county percent change ▨ Patterned bars indicate state percent change



Indicators	1990 Rate / %	1997 Rate / %	State Rate / %	County Rank*
Percent low birth-weight babies	5.8%	8.6%	8.1%	41
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	7.8	7.4	7.8	24
Child death rate (ages 1-14 per 100,000 children)	19.6	33.5	27.2	37
Percent of eligible children served by Head Start (ages 3-4)	28.6%	32.4%	49.5%	52
Percent children approved for free and reduced school meals (grades K-12)	40.5%	48.1%	49.1%	17
Child abuse/neglect rate (per 100,000 children)	2290.4	3953.3	4206.5	34
Teen birth rate (ages 15-19 per 1,000 females)	51.1	63.3	50.2	43
Percent births to unmarried teens (ages 10-19)	8.7%	12.0%	11.1%	39
Percent high school dropouts	14.6%	18.7%	16.5%	44
Juvenile delinquency case rate (ages 10-17 per 1,000 youths)	21.0	16.4	32.7	20
Teen violent death rate (ages 15-19 per 100,000 teens)	76.5	66.3	59.5	33
Percent births to mothers with less than a 12th grade education	24.5%	25.4%	21.4%	43

(*County Rank is based on most recent available data. 1=best, 55=worst)

Background Facts

Background Facts	1990	1997	% Change
Total population	25,178	25,948	3.1%
Education expenditures per pupil (1997 dollars)	$4,755	$6,680	40.5%
Percent all families with related children who receive cash assistance	14.8%	11.4%	-23.2%
Percent births with early prenatal care	74.7%	84.3%	12.9%
Total jobs in high-paying industries	4,232	3,328	-21.4%
Total jobs in low-paying industries	3,246	3,509	8.1%
Unemployment rate	8.9%	11.2%	25.8%
Total population under age 18	6,538	6,162	-5.8%
Percent population under age 18	26.0%	23.7%	-8.5%
Percent minority population	1.1%	1.2%	11.4%
Percent minority population under age 18	1.1%	1.4%	33.8%

Background Facts

	1980	1990	% Change
Percent children in single-parent families	10.4%	16.3%	57.8%

	1990	1995	% Change
Percent children in poverty	27.5%	29.9%	8.7%

	1980	1990	% Change
Median family income (1990 dollars)	$26,720	$24,125	-9.7%

Compliments of
Jim C. Hamer
and
Jim C. Hamer Company

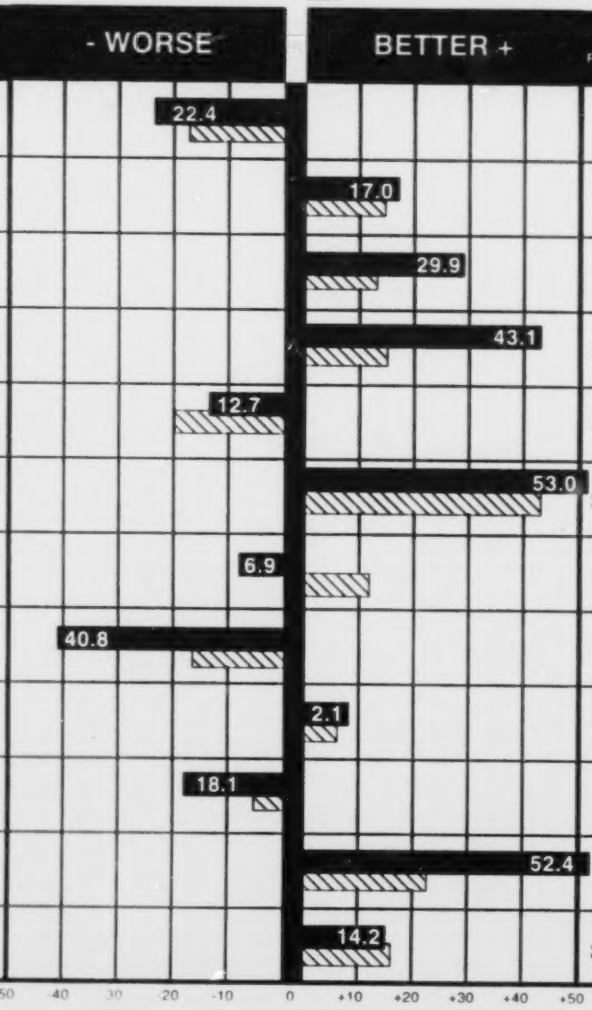
Mercer County

Composite County Rank 49

Percent Change 1990-1997

Trend Data

■ Solid bars indicate county percent change ▨ Patterned bars indicate state percent change



Indicators	- WORSE	BETTER +	1990 Rate / %	1997 Rate / %	State Rate / %	County Rank*
Percent low birth-weight babies	22.4		8.6%	10.5%	8.1%	53
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)		17.0	8.6	7.2	7.8	23
Child death rate (ages 1-14 per 100,000 children)		29.9	49.8	34.9	27.2	38
Percent of eligible children served by Head Start (ages 3-4)		43.1	29.8%	42.7%	49.5%	37
Percent children approved for free and reduced school meals (grades K-12)	12.7		46.1%	52.0%	49.1%	24
Child abuse/neglect rate (per 100,000 children)		53.0	2889.5	4420.8	4206.5	39
Teen birth rate (ages 15-19 per 1,000 females)	6.9		60.7	64.9	50.2	46
Percent births to unmarried teens (ages 10-19)	40.8		9.5%	13.4%	11.1%	49
Percent high school dropouts		2.1	17.3%	17.0%	16.5%	35
Juvenile delinquency case rate (ages 10-17 per 1,000 youths)	18.1		50.0	59.0	32.7	52
Teen violent death rate (ages 15-19 per 100,000 teens)		52.4	104.7	49.9	59.5	21
Percent births to mothers with less than a 12th grade education		14.2	28.3%	24.3%	21.4%	39

(*County Rank is based [illegible] data (1=best [illegible]

Background Facts

Background Facts	1990	1997	% Change
Total population	64,980	64,233	-1.1%
Education expenditures per pupil (1997 dollars)	$4,990	$6,457	29.4%
Percent all families with related children who receive cash assistance	16.3%	8.3%	-49.2%
Percent births with early prenatal care	66.0%	75.3%	14.2%
Total jobs in high-paying industries	6,836	7,273	6.4%
Total jobs in low-paying industries	14,660	16,415	12.0%
Unemployment rate	8.1%	5.4%	-33.3%
Total population under age 18	15,670	14,196	-9.4%
Percent population under age 18	24.1%	22.1%	-8.4%
Percent minority population	7.3%	7.5%	2.3%
Percent minority population under age 18	8.9%	9.6%	7.5%

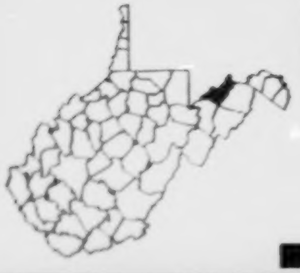
Background Facts

	1980	1990	% Change
Percent children in single-parent families	12.5%	18.0%	44.5%

	1990	1995	% Change
Percent children in poverty	29.3%	34.8%	18.8%

	1980	1990	% Change
Median family income (1990 dollars)	$25,663	$24,020	-6.4%

Compliments of
Ben Faulkner
and
Pentree, Inc.



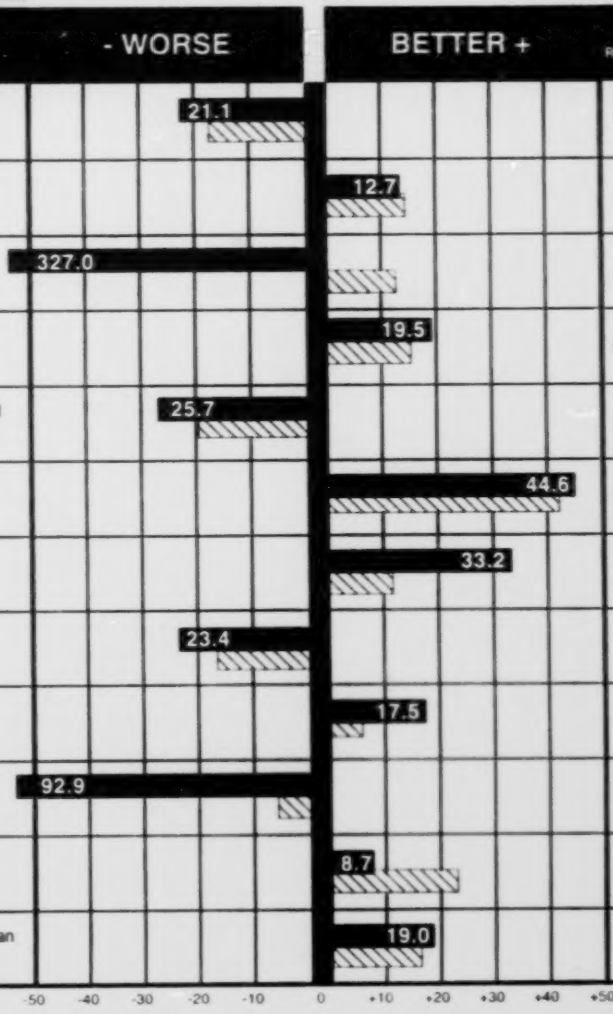
Mineral County

Composite County Rank 14

Percent Change 1990-1997

Trend Data

▇ Solid bars indicate county percent change ▨ Patterned bars indicate state percent change



Indicators	1990 Rate / %	1997 Rate / %	State Rate / %	County Rank*
Percent low birth weight babies	6.0%	7.2%	8.1%	16
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	11.3	9.9	7.8	42
Child death rate (ages 1-14 per 100,000 children)	11.7	49.8	27.2	48
Percent of eligible children served by Head Start (ages 3-4)	56.5%	67.5%	49.5%	11
Percent children approved for free and reduced school meals (grades K-12)	39.4%	49.5%	49.1%	19
Child abuse/neglect rate (per 100,000 children)	1425.0	2060.6	4206.5	6
Teen birth rate (ages 15-19 per 1,000 females)	51.4	34.4	50.2	6
Percent births to unmarried teens (ages 10-19)	6.8%	8.4%	11.1%	9
Percent high school dropouts	13.4%	11.1%	16.5%	5
Juvenile delinquency case rate (ages 10-17 per 1,000 youths)	21.2	40.8	32.7	41
Teen violent death rate (ages 15-19 per 100,000 teens)	76.3	69.7	59.5	34
Percent births to mothers with less than a 12th grade education	16.3%	13.2%	21.4%	5

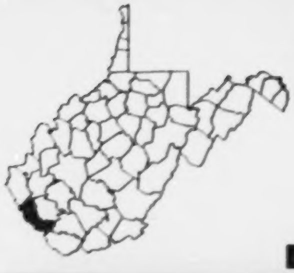
(*County Rank is based on [illegible]

Background Facts	1990	1997	% Change
Total population	26,697	26,960	1.0%
Education expenditures per pupil (1997 dollars)	$5,118	$6,273	22.6%
Percent all families with related children who receive cash assistance	8.8%	8.0%	-9.7%
Percent births with early prenatal care	80.1%	83.7%	4.4%
Total jobs in high-paying industries	3,358	2,419	-28.0%
Total jobs in low-paying industries	3,510	4,130	17.7%
Unemployment rate	6.7%	5.0%	-25.4%
Total population under age 18	6,717	6,213	-7.5%
Percent population under age 18	25.2%	23.0%	-8.4%
Percent minority population	3.4%	3.5%	3.5%
Percent minority population under age 18	3.8%	4.1%	9.4%

Background Facts

	1980	1990	% Change
Percent children in single-parent families	10.7%	14.7%	37.5%
	1990	**1995**	**% Change**
Percent children in poverty	19.4%	24.0%	23.7%
	1980	**1990**	**% Change**
Median family income (1990 dollars)	$25,631	$26,895	4.9%

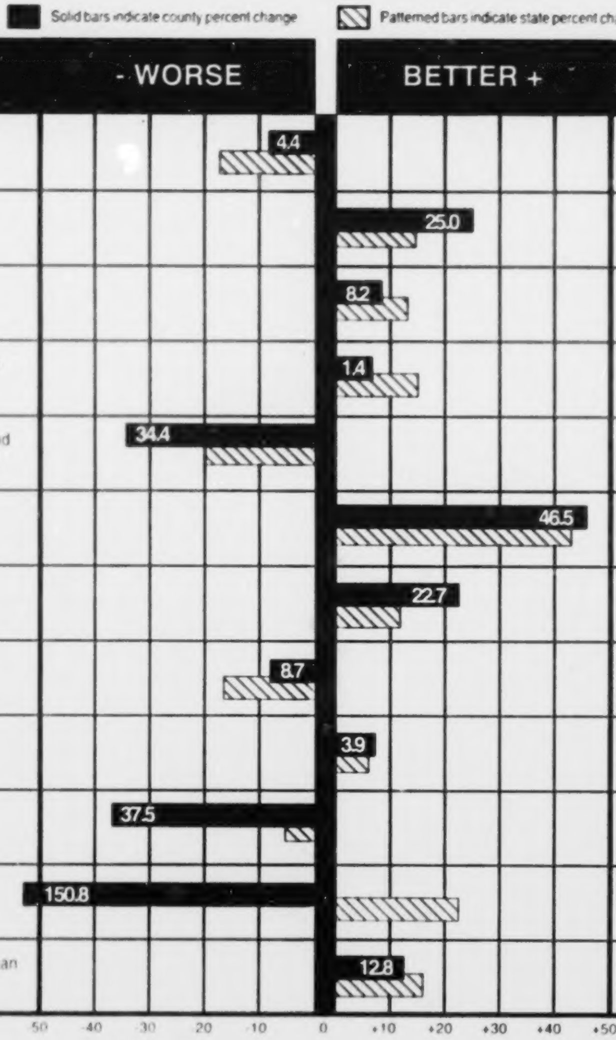
Compliments of
Chicopee
Coal Company



Mingo County

Composite County Rank 50

Percent Change 1990-1997 Trend Data



Indicators	1990 Rate / %	1997 Rate / %	State Rate / %	County Rank*
Percent low birth-weight babies	6.3%	6.6%	8.1%	9
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	9.3	7.0	7.8	22
Child death rate (ages 1-14 per 100,000 children)	32.7	30.0	27.2	34
Percent of eligible children served by Head Start (ages 3-4)	78.0%	79.1%	49.5%	7
Percent children approved for free and reduced school meals (grades K-12)	48.4%	65.0%	49.1%	48
Child abuse/neglect rate (per 100,000 children)	4019.7	5888.4	4206.5	49
Teen birth rate (ages 15-19 per 1,000 females)	87.1	67.3	50.2	49
Percent births to unmarried teens (ages 10-19)	11.6%	12.6%	11.1%	42
Percent high school dropouts	22.5%	21.6%	16.5%	49
Juvenile delinquency case rate (ages 10-17 per 1,000 youths)	13.7	18.8	32.7	25
Teen violent death rate (ages 15-19 per 100,000 teens)	45.4	113.8	59.5	53
Percent births to mothers with less than a 12th grade education	42.0%	36.6%	21.4%	54

(*County Rank is based on [illegible] data. [illegible])

Background Facts	1990	1997	% Change
Total population	33,739	32,475	-3.7%
Education expenditures per pupil (1997 dollars)	$4,663	$6,540	40.3%
Percent all families with related children who receive cash assistance	28.6%	15.9%	-44.4%
Percent births with early prenatal care	55.9%	75.1%	34.3%
Total jobs in high-paying industries	5,764	5,291	-8.2%
Total jobs in low-paying industries	3,975	4,062	2.2%
Unemployment rate	10.7%	12.6%	17.8%
Total population under age 18	10,339	9,226	-10.8%
Percent population under age 18	30.6%	28.4%	-7.3%
Percent minority population	3.0%	3.3%	8.6%
Percent minority population under age 18	2.8%	3.6%	29.1%

Background Facts

	1980	1990	% Change
Percent children in single-parent families	12.5%	18.6%	48.4%
	1990	**1995**	**% Change**
Percent children in poverty	37.7%	41.9%	11.1%
	1980	**1990**	**% Change**
Median family income (1990 dollars)	$22,900	$19,643	-14.2%

Compliments of
Buck Harless
and
International Industries

103

104

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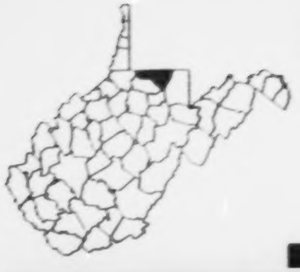
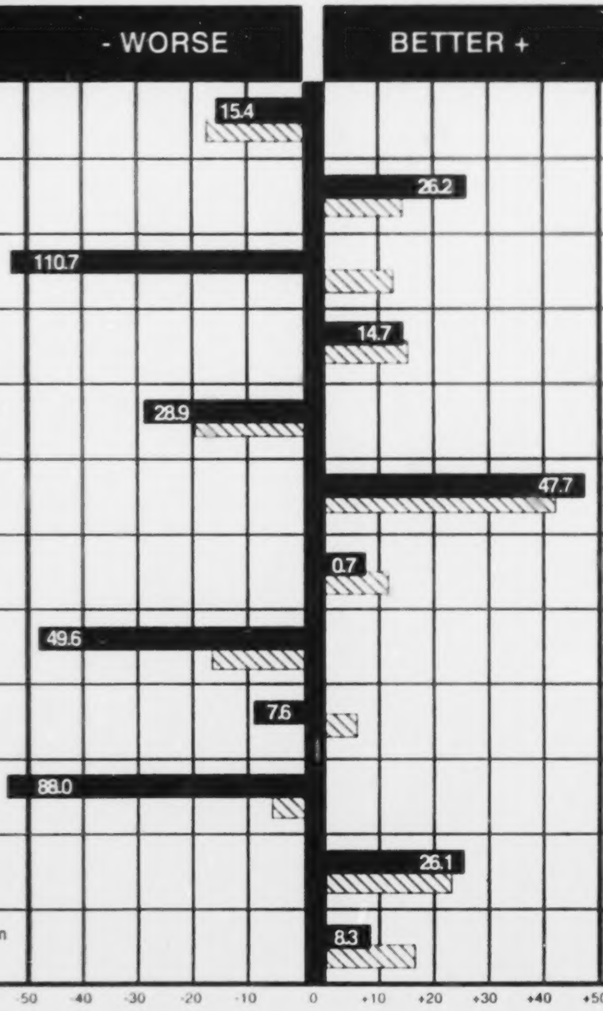


Monongalia County

Composite County Rank 8

Percent Change 1990-1997

Trend Data



Indicators	1990 Rate / %	1997 Rate / %	State Rate / %	County Rank*
Percent low birth weight babies	6.8%	7.8%	8.1%	28
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	10.7	7.9	7.8	28
Child death rate (ages 1-14 per 100,000 children)	18.7	39.4	27.2	44
Percent of eligible children served by Head Start (ages 3-4)	31.5%	36.1%	49.5%	46
Percent children approved for free and reduced school meals (grades K-12)	29.3%	37.8%	49.1%	6
Child abuse/neglect rate (per 100,000 children)	3348.2	4946.8	4206.5	41
Teen birth rate (ages 15-19 per 1,000 females)	20.6	20.4	50.2	1
Percent births to unmarried teens (ages 10-19)	5.1%	7.7%	11.1%	7
Percent high school dropouts	15.7%	16.9%	16.5%	34
Juvenile delinquency case rate (ages 10-17 per 1,000 youths)	14.0	26.3	32.7	33
Teen violent death rate (ages 15-19 per 100,000 teens)	18.3	13.5	59.5	4
Percent births to mothers with less than a 12th grade education	12.4%	11.4%	21.4%	2

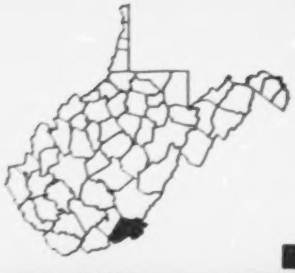
(*County Rank is based on most recent available data. 1=best, 55=worst)

Background Facts	1990	1997	% Change
Total population	75,509	77,525	2.7%
Education expenditures per pupil (1997 dollars)	$4,963	$6,316	27.3%
Percent all families with related children who receive cash assistance	7.8%	5.8%	-25.8%
Percent births with early prenatal care	82.3%	84.6%	2.8%
Total jobs in high-paying industries	11,030	8,878	-19.5%
Total jobs in low-paying industries	18,102	23,274	28.6%
Unemployment rate	6.4%	4.6%	-28.1%
Total population under age 18	15,121	14,216	-6.0%
Percent population under age 18	20.0%	18.3%	-8.4%
Percent minority population	5.5%	5.8%	5.4%
Percent minority population under age 18	5.0%	5.9%	18.9%

Background Facts

	1980	1990	% Change
Percent children in single-parent families	11.2%	15.8%	41.1%
	1990	**1995**	**% Change**
Percent children in poverty	19.1%	22.0%	15.2%
	1980	**1990**	**% Change**
Median family income (1990 dollars)	$28,731	$30,426	5.9%

West Virginia University

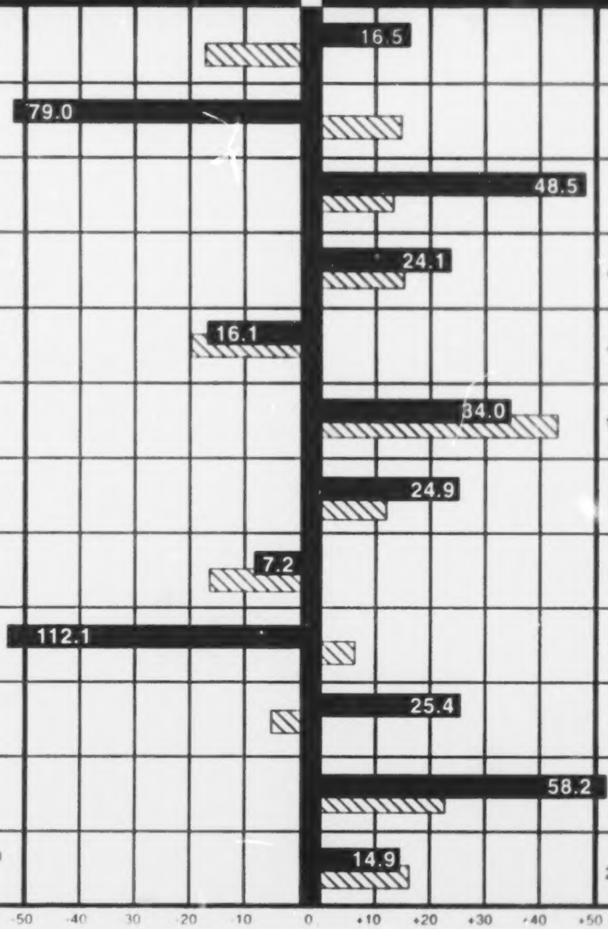


Monroe County

Composite County Rank 12

Percent Change 1990-1997 Trend Data

■ Solid bars indicate county percent change ▨ Patterned bars indicate state percent change



Indicators	1990 Rate/%	1997 Rate/%	State Rate/%	County Rank*
Percent low birth-weight babies	7.0%	5.9%	8.1%	3
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	5.5	9.9	7.8	42
Child death rate (ages 1-14 per 100,000 children)	16.9	8.7	27.2	6
Percent of eligible children served by Head Start (ages 3-4)	46.6%	57.8%	49.5%	16
Percent children approved for free and reduced school meals (grades K-12)	47.4%	55.0%	49.1%	35
Child abuse/neglect rate (per 100,000 children)	1400.3	1875.9	4206.5	5
Teen birth rate (ages 15-19 per 1,000 females)	50.8	38.1	50.2	12
Percent births to unmarried teens (ages 10-19)	8.7%	9.3%	11.1%	14
Percent high school dropouts	9.0%	19.0%	16.5%	45
Juvenile delinquency case rate (ages 10-17 per 1,000 youths)	24.0	17.9	32.7	22
Teen violent death rate (ages 15-19 per 100,000 teens)	151.7	63.4	59.5	30
Percent births to mothers with less than a 12th grade education	24.1%	20.5%	21.4%	25

*County Rank is based on [illegible] data [illegible]

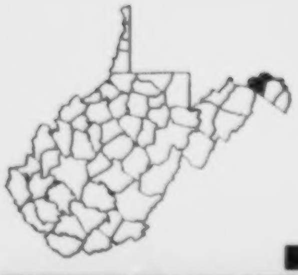
Background Facts

	1990	1997	% Change
Total population	12,406	13,139	5.9%
Education expenditures per pupil (1997 dollars)	$5,687	$6,187	8.8%
Percent all families with related children who receive cash assistance	8.4%	3.7%	-
Percent births with early prenatal care	71.2%	81.2%	56.2%
Total jobs in high-paying industries	832	1,108	13.9%
Total jobs in low-paying industries	1,171	1,383	33.2%
Unemployment rate	9.2%	5.7%	18.1%
Total population under age 18	3,050	3,005	-38.8% -1.5%
Percent population under age 18	24.6%	22.9%	-7.0%
Percent minority population	1.9%	2.0%	5.4%
Percent minority population under age 18	1.4%	2.1%	52.2%

Background Facts

	1980	1990	% Change
Percent children in single-parent families	8.7%	13.5%	55.0%
	1990	**1995**	**% Change**
Percent children in poverty	25.4%	27.4%	7.9%
	1980	**1990**	**% Change**
Median family income (1990 dollars)	$19,792	$21,530	8.8%

Compliments of
George Aide

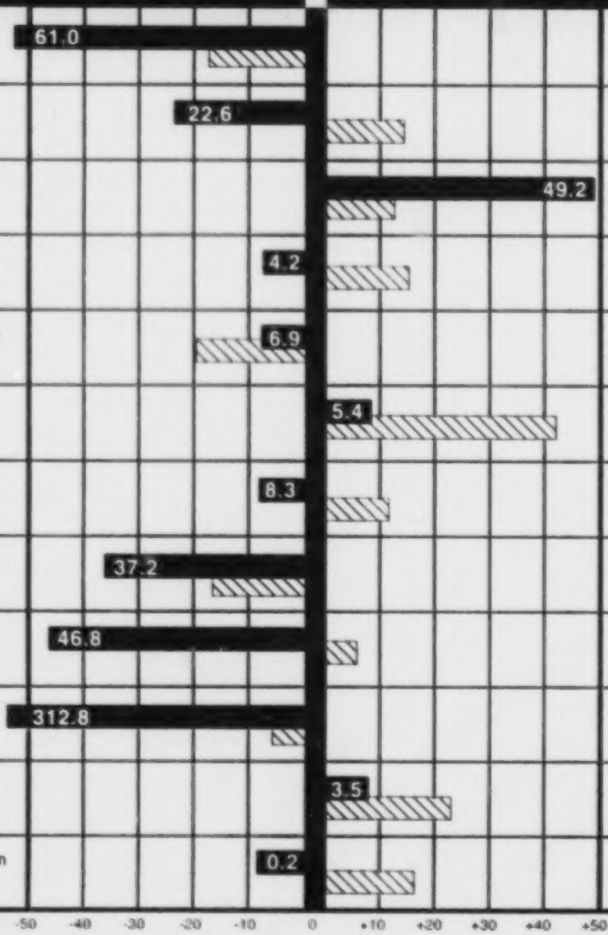


Morgan County

Composite County Rank 34

Percent Change 1990-1997 Trend Data

■ Solid bars indicate county percent change ▨ Patterned bars indicate state percent change



Indicators	1990 Rate / %	1997 Rate / %	State Rate / %	County Rank*
Percent low birth-weight babies	4.4%	7.1%	8.1%	13
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	5.6	6.8	7.8	20
Child death rate (ages 1-14 per 100,000 children)	18.3	9.3	27.2	7
Percent of eligible children served by Head Start (ages 3-4)	169.0%	161.9%	49.5%	1
Percent children approved for free and reduced school meals (grades K-12)	38.8%	41.5%	49.1%	9
Child abuse/neglect rate (per 100,000 children)	1757.6	1853.2	4206.5	3
Teen birth rate (ages 15-19 per 1,000 females)	61.2	66.3	50.2	46
Percent births to unmarried teens (ages 10-19)	9.0%	12.4%	11.1%	41
Percent high school dropouts	15.7%	23.1%	16.5%	52
Juvenile delinquency case rate (ages 10-17 per 1,000 youths)	10.5	43.2	32.7	45
Teen violent death rate (ages 15-19 per 100,000 teens)	51.5	49.8	59.5	20
Percent births to mothers with less than a 12th grade education	23.7%	23.7%	21.4%	37

(*County Rank is based on most recent available data. 1=best, 55=worst)

Background Facts

Background Facts	1990	1997	% Change
Total population	12,128	13,536	11.6%
Education expenditures per pupil (1997 dollars)	$4,499	$6,268	39.3%
Percent all families with related children who receive cash assistance	5.8%	6.3%	9.2%
Percent births with early prenatal care	73.7%	85.1%	15.4%
Total jobs in high-paying industries	1,590	1,298	-18.4%
Total jobs in low-paying industries	1,828	2,169	18.7%
Unemployment rate	4.7%	5.2%	10.6%
Total population under age 18	2,777	2,784	0.3%
Percent population under age 18	22.9%	20.6%	-10.2%
Percent minority population	1.5%	1.6%	4.5%
Percent minority population under age 18	1.1%	1.6%	49.6%

Background Facts

	1980	1990	% Change
Percent children in single-parent families	8.5%	12.7%	50.1%
	1990	**1995**	**% Change**
Percent children in poverty	10.3%	18.4%	78.6%
	1980	**1990**	**% Change**
Median family income (1990 dollars)	$24,726	$28,252	14.3%

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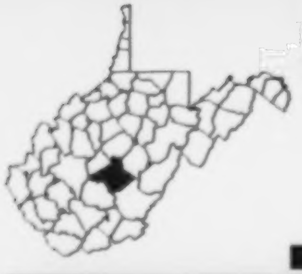
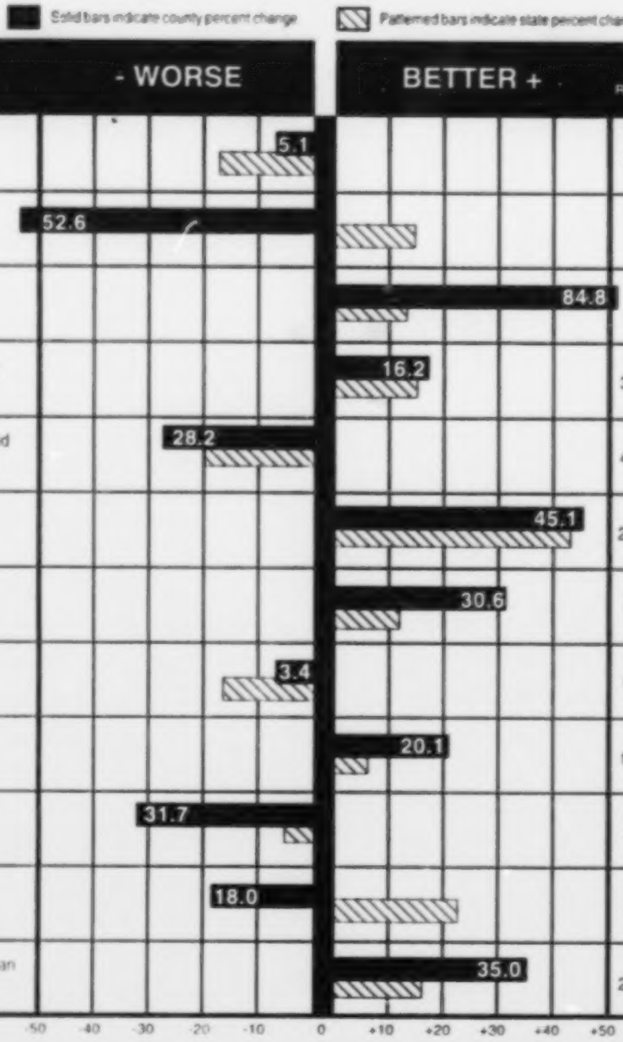


Nicholas County

Composite County Rank **17**

Percent Change 1990-1997 Trend Data



Indicators	1990 Rate / %	1997 Rate / %	State Rate / %	County Rank*
Percent low birth-weight babies	7.0%	7.3%	8.1%	17
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	4.9	7.5	7.8	25
Child death rate (ages 1-14 per 100,000 children)	24.4	3.7	27.2	3
Percent of eligible children served by Head Start (ages 3-4)	37.2%	43.3%	49.5%	36
Percent children approved for free and reduced school meals (grades K-12)	44.6%	57.3%	49.1%	38
Child abuse/neglect rate (per 100,000 children)	2910.8	4224.2	4206.5	36
Teen birth rate (ages 15-19 per 1,000 females)	63.7	44.2	50.2	18
Percent births to unmarried teens (ages 10-19)	9.6%	9.9%	11.1%	20
Percent high school dropouts	16.2%	13.0%	16.5%	14
Juvenile delinquency case rate (ages 10-17 per 1,000 youths)	40.0	52.7	32.7	49
Teen violent death rate (ages 15-19 per 100,000 teens)	46.2	54.5	59.5	23
Percent births to mothers with less than a 12th grade education	29.1%	18.9%	21.4%	21

(*County Rank is based [illegible]

Background Facts

	1990	1997	% Change
Total population	26,775	27,580	3.0%
Education expenditures per pupil (1997 dollars)	$5,014	$6,285	25.3%
Percent all families with related children who receive cash assistance	15.6%	7.2%	-54.1%
Percent births with early prenatal care	68.1%	80.3%	17.8%
Total jobs in high-paying industries	3,776	3,368	-10.8%
Total jobs in low-paying industries	4,015	4,918	22.5%
Unemployment rate	12.2%	10.3%	-15.6%
Total population under age 18	7,390	7,020	-5.0%
Percent population under age 18	27.6%	25.5%	-7.8%
Percent minority population	0.5%	0.6%	9.9%
Percent minority population under age 18	0.6%	0.8%	43.8%

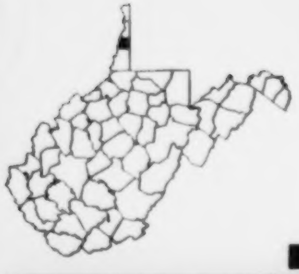
Background Facts

	1980	1990	% Change
Percent children in single-parent families	10.5%	16.0%	52.6%

	1990	1995	% Change
Percent children in poverty	32.4%	35.5%	9.6%

	1980	1990	% Change
Median family income (1990 dollars)	$23,688	$21,390	-9.7%

Bright Enterprises
and
ELK RIVER
RAILROAD, INC.

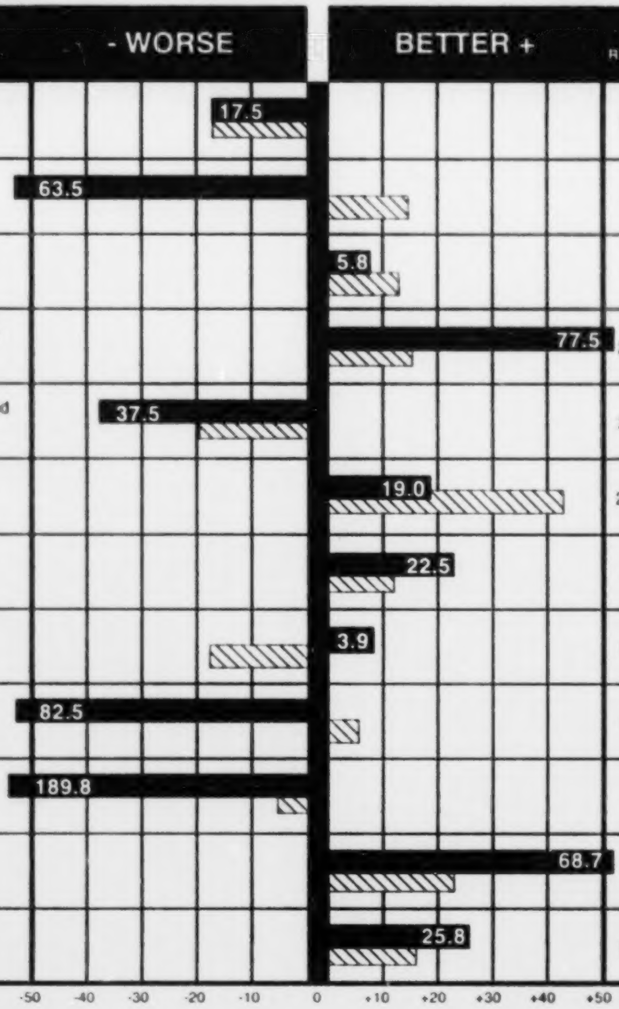


Ohio County

Composite County Rank 18

Percent Change 1990-1997 Trend Data

▇ Solid bars indicate county percent change ▨ Patterned bars indicate state percent change



Indicators	1990 Rate / %	1997 Rate / %	State Rate / %	County Rank*
Percent low birth-weight babies	6.3%	7.4%	8.1%	20
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	6.4	10.5	7.8	47
Child death rate (ages 1-14 per 100,000 children)	29.8	28.1	27.2	30
Percent of eligible children served by Head Start (ages 3-4)	24.7%	43.8%	49.5%	35
Percent children approved for free and reduced school meals (grades K-12)	26.8%	36.9%	49.1%	5
Child abuse/neglect rate (per 100,000 children)	2843.0	3384.1	4206.5	24
Teen birth rate (ages 15-19 per 1,000 females)	47.2	36.6	50.2	9
Percent births to unmarried teens (ages 10-19)	12.0%	11.6%	11.1%	37
Percent high school dropouts	8.9%	16.2%	16.5%	29
Juvenile delinquency case rate (ages 10-17 per 1,000 youths)	19.6	56.9	32.7	51
Teen violent death rate (ages 15-19 per 100,000 teens)	67.6	21.2	59.5	6
Percent births to mothers with less than a 12th grade education	19.7%	14.6%	21.4%	9

(*County Rank is based on most recent available data. 1=best, 55=worst)

Background Facts	1990	1997	% Change
Total population	50,871	48,972	-3.7%
Education expenditures per pupil (1997 dollars)	$5,461	$6,145	12.5%
Percent all families with related children who receive cash assistance	13.7%	7.4%	-46.1%
Percent births with early prenatal care	71.9%	77.9%	8.3%
Total jobs in high-paying industries	7,553	6,884	-8.9%
Total jobs in low-paying industries	19,291	23,902	23.9%
Unemployment rate	5.3%	5.6%	5.7%
Total population under age 18	11,220	9,928	-11.5%
Percent population under age 18	22.1%	20.3%	-8.1%
Percent minority population	4.3%	4.6%	6.2%
Percent minority population under age 18	6.2%	6.7%	8.3%

Background Facts

	1980	1990	% Change
Percent children in single-parent families	15.8%	21.2%	34.5%
	1990	**1995**	**% Change**
Percent children in poverty	20.8%	23.8%	14.4%
	1980	**1990**	**% Change**
Median family income (1990 dollars)	$29,511	$30,037	1.8%

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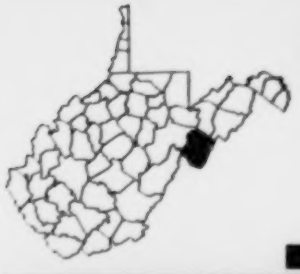
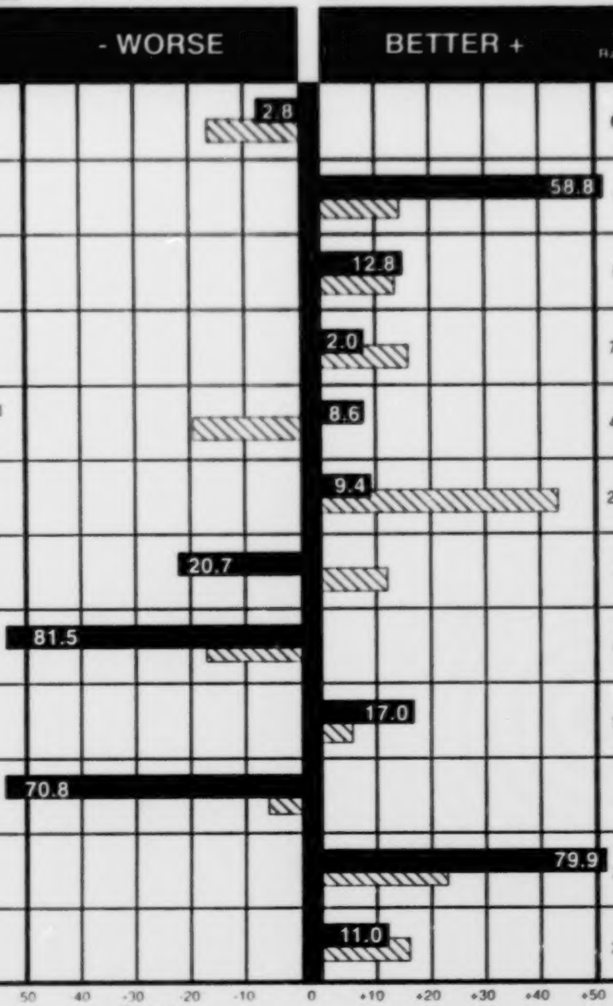


Pendleton County

Composite County Rank 19

Percent Change 1990-1997 Trend Data

■ Solid bars indicate county percent change ▨ Patterned bars indicate state percent change



Indicators	1990 Rate / %	1997 Rate / %	State Rate / %	County Rank*
Percent low birth-weight babies	6.3%	6.5%	8.1%	6
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	16.2	6.7	7.8	18
Child death rate (ages 1-14 per 100,000 children)	64.0	55.8	27.2	49
Percent of eligible children served by Head Start (ages 3-4)	70.6%	72.0%	49.5%	9
Percent children approved for free and reduced school meals (grades K-12)	48.1%	43.9%	49.1%	13
Child abuse/neglect rate (per 100,000 children)	2168.3	2372.9	4206.5	8
Teen birth rate (ages 15-19 per 1,000 females)	43.2	52.1	50.2	31
Percent births to unmarried teens (ages 10-19)	6.3%	11.5%	11.1%	35
Percent high school dropouts	15.9%	13.2%	16.5%	17
Juvenile delinquency case rate (ages 10-17 per 1,000 youths)	11.3	19.4	32.7	26
Teen violent death rate (ages 15-19 per 100,000 teens)	203.7	40.9	59.5	16
Percent births to mothers with less than a 12th grade education	23.7%	21.1%	21.4%	27

(*County Rank is based [illegible]

Background Facts

	1990	1997	% Change
Total population	8,054	8,043	-0.1%
Education expenditures per pupil (1997 dollars)	$5,398	$6,321	17.1%
Percent all families with related children who receive cash assistance	5.1%	3.7%	-28.8%
Percent births with early prenatal care	81.8%	82.9%	1.4%
Total jobs in high-paying industries	1,373	1,115	-18.8%
Total jobs in low-paying industries	1,011	1,297	28.3%
Unemployment rate	5.7%	3.7%	-35.1%
Total population under age 18	1,933	1,768	-8.5%
Percent population under age 18	24.0%	22.0%	-8.4%
Percent minority population	2.5%	2.8%	10.4%
Percent minority population under age 18	2.8%	3.7%	31.6%

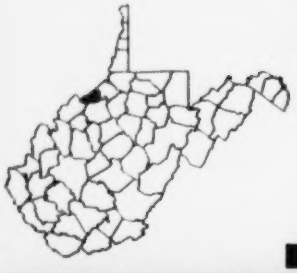
Background Facts

	1980	1990	% Change
Percent children in single-parent families	9.4%	11.4%	20.9%
	1990	**1995**	**% Change**
Percent children in poverty	16.9%	21.6%	27.8%
	1980	**1990**	**% Change**
Median family income (1990 dollars)	$19,795	$22,500	13.7%

Compliments of
Lawson Hamilton

115

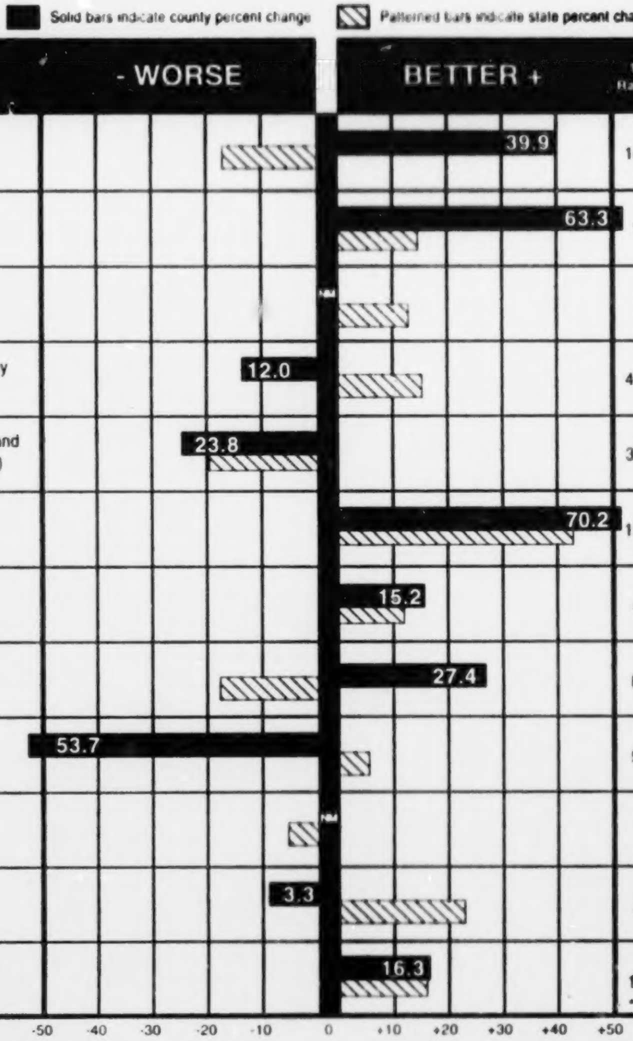
116



Pleasants County

Composite County Rank 4

Percent Change 1990-1997 Trend Data



Indicators	1990 Rate / %	1997 Rate / %	State Rate / %	County Rank*
Percent low birth-weight babies	10.6%	6.4%	8.1%	4
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	13.4	4.9	7.8	7
Child death rate (ages 1-14 per 100,000 children)	0.0	14.5	27.2	13
Percent of eligible children served by Head Start (ages 3-4)	41.7%	36.7%	49.5%	45
Percent children approved for free and reduced school meals (grades K-12)	36.3%	44.9%	49.1%	15
Child abuse/neglect rate (per 100,000 children)	1586.5	2700.2	4206.5	12
Teen birth rate (ages 15-19 per 1,000 females)	41.8	35.5	50.2	7
Percent births to unmarried teens (ages 10-19)	8.8%	6.4%	11.1%	3
Percent high school dropouts	9.5%	14.6%	16.5%	22
Juvenile delinquency case rate (ages 10-17 per 1,000 youths)	0.0	16.1	32.7	19
Teen violent death rate (ages 15-19 per 100,000 teens)	33.3	34.4	59.5	12
Percent births to mothers with less than a 12th grade education	15.7%	13.1%	21.4%	4

(*County Rank is based on most recent available data: 1=best 55=worst)

Background Facts

	1990	1997	% Change
Total population	7,546	7,494	-0.7%
Education expenditures per pupil (1997 dollars)	$6,683	$7,886	18.0%
Percent all families with related children who receive cash assistance	9.3%	8.2%	-11.1%
Percent births with early prenatal care	75.3%	76.6%	1.8%
Total jobs in high-paying industries	1,387	1,453	4.8%
Total jobs in low-paying industries	1,050	1,298	23.6%
Unemployment rate	10.1%	8.0%	-20.8%
Total population under age 18	1,942	1,817	-6.4%
Percent population under age 18	25.7%	24.2%	-5.8%
Percent minority population	0.5%	0.4%	-22.3%
Percent minority population under age 18	0.5%	0.4%	-14.5%

Background Facts

	1980	1990	% Change
Percent children in single-parent families	11.1%	16.8%	51.3%

	1990	1995	% Change
Percent children in poverty	25.2%	24.6%	-2.4%

	1980	1990	% Change
Median family income (1990 dollars)	$28,455	$26,110	-8.2%

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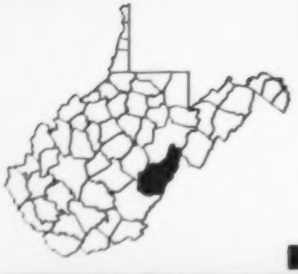
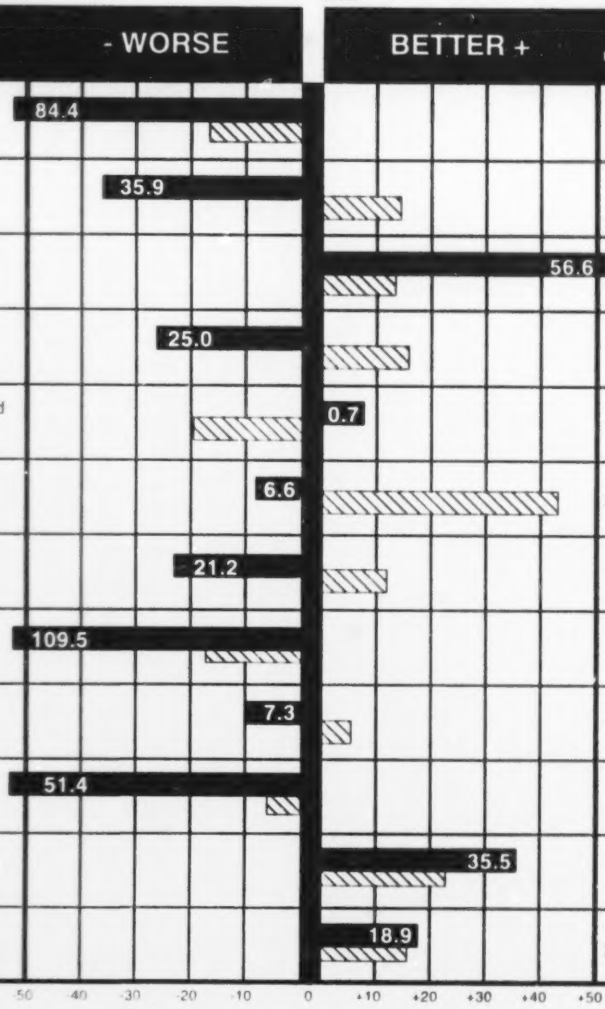


Pocahontas County

Composite County Rank 52

Percent Change 1990-1997 Trend Data

■ Solid bars indicate county percent change ▨ Patterned bars indicate state percent change



Indicators	1990 Rate / %	1997 Rate / %	State Rate / %	County Rank*
Percent low birth-weight babies	6.0%	11.1%	8.1%	54
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	7.5	10.2	7.8	45
Child death rate (ages 1-14 per 100,000 children)	59.9	26.0	27.2	27
Percent of eligible children served by Head Start (ages 3-4)	29.9%	22.4%	49.5%	55
Percent children approved for free and reduced school meals (grades K-12)	57.8%	57.4%	49.1%	40
Child abuse/neglect rate (per 100,000 children)	3491.2	3259.4	4206.5	21
Teen birth rate (ages 15-19 per 1,000 females)	64.1	77.6	50.2	54
Percent births to unmarried teens (ages 10-19)	6.6%	13.8%	11.1%	50
Percent high school dropouts	14.5%	15.6%	16.5%	27
Juvenile delinquency case rate (ages 10-17 per 1,000 youths)	19.3	29.2	32.7	35
Teen violent death rate (ages 15-19 per 100,000 teens)	113.0	72.9	59.5	38
Percent births to mothers with less than a 12th grade education	24.3%	19.7%	21.4%	22

(*County Rank is based [illegible]

Background Facts

Background Facts	1990	1997	% Change
Total population	9,008	9,082	0.8%
Education expenditures per pupil (1997 dollars)	$5,348	$6,849	28.1%
Percent all families with related children who receive cash assistance	6.7%	3.3%	-50.6%
Percent births with early prenatal care	76.3%	79.3%	3.9%
Total jobs in high-paying industries	1,487	1,512	1.7%
Total jobs in low-paying industries	1,885	2,421	28.4%
Unemployment rate	13.2%	8.7%	-34.1%
Total population under age 18	2,098	1,912	-8.9%
Percent population under age 18	23.3%	21.1%	-9.6%
Percent minority population	1.3%	2.5%	95.8%
Percent minority population under age 18	0.8%	1.2%	57.7%

Background Facts

	1980	1990	% Change
Percent children in single-parent families	9.4%	15.1%	60.4%
	1990	**1995**	**% Change**
Percent children in poverty	26.3%	29.1%	10.6%
	1980	**1990**	**% Change**
Median family income (1990 dollars)	$23,045	$20,595	-10.6%

Compliments of
Christopher Walkup
and
Bank of White Sulphur Springs

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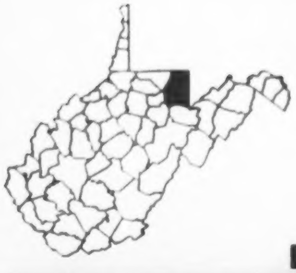


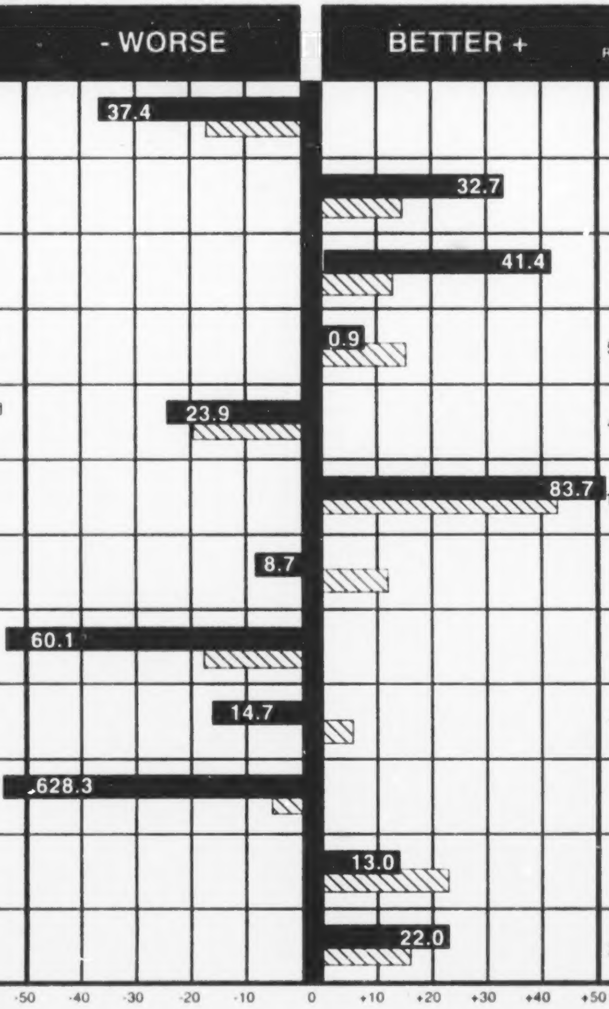
Preston County

Composite County Rank 33

Percent Change 1990-1997 Trend Data

▇ Solid bars indicate county percent change ▨ Patterned bars indicate state percent change

Indicators	1990 Rate / %	1997 Rate / %	State Rate / %	County Rank*
Percent low birth weight babies	6.6%	9.1%	8.1%	47
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	15.6	10.5	7.8	47
Child death rate (ages 1-14 per 100,000 children)	29.2	17.1	27.2	18
Percent of eligible children served by Head Start (ages 3-4)	55.8%	56.3%	49.5%	18
Percent children approved for free and reduced school meals (grades K-12)	46.3%	57.4%	49.1%	40
Child abuse neglect rate (per 100,000 children)	1703.2	3129.6	4206.5	17
Teen birth rate (ages 15-19 per 1,000 females)	50.1	54.4	50.2	37
Percent births to unmarried teens (ages 10-19)	7.2%	11.5%	11.1%	35
Percent high school dropouts	13.7%	15.8%	16.5%	28
Juvenile delinquency case rate (ages 10-17 per 1,000 youths)	3.5	25.2	32.7	30
Teen violent death rate (ages 15-19 per 100,000 teens)	72.5	63.1	59.5	29
Percent births to mothers with less than a 12th grade education	22.1%	17.2%	21.4%	13



(*County Rank is based on most recent available data. 1=best, 55=worst)

Background Facts	1990	1997	% Change
Total population	29,037	29,782	2.6%
Education expenditures per pupil (1997 dollars)	$4,956	$5,930	19.7%
Percent all families with related children who receive cash assistance	12.9%	7.5%	-42.1%
Percent births with early prenatal care	77.0%	86.1%	11.9%
Total jobs in high-paying industries	3,383	3,225	-4.7%
Total jobs in low-paying industries	3,629	4,197	15.7%
Unemployment rate	10.0%	8.7%	-13.0%
Total population under age 18	7,899	7,412	-6.2%
Percent population under age 18	27.2%	24.9%	-8.5%
Percent minority population	0.7%	0.8%	18.9%
Percent minority population under age 18	0.7%	1.0%	43.4%

Background Facts

	1980	1990	% Change
Percent children in single-parent families	9.3%	13.0%	40.7%

	1990	1995	% Change
Percent children in poverty	22.7%	28.5%	25.6%

	1980	1990	% Change
Median family income (1990 dollars)	$23,414	$23,222	-0.8%

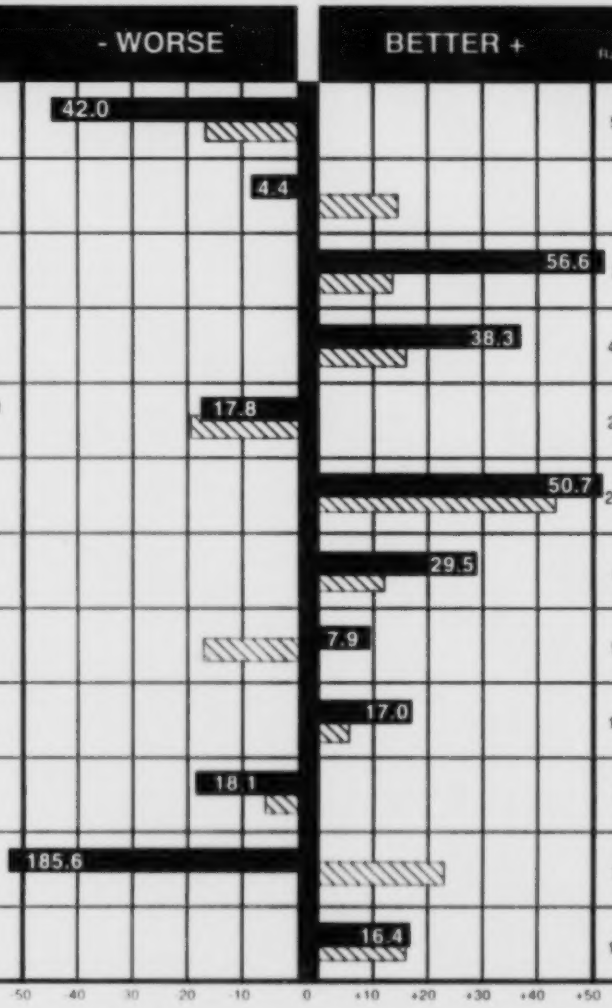
Compliments of
Mike Puskar
and
Mylan Pharmaceuticals

Putnam County

Composite County Rank 1

Percent Change 1990-1997 Trend Data

▇ Solid bars indicate county percent change ▨ Patterned bars indicate state percent change



Indicators	1990 Rate / %	1997 Rate / %	State Rate / %	County Rank*
Percent low birth-weight babies	5.0%	7.1%	8.1%	13
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	4.4	4.6	7.8	4
Child death rate (ages 1-14 per 100,000 children)	24.4	10.6	27.2	8
Percent of eligible children served by Head Start (ages 3-4)	47.1%	65.1%	49.5%	12
Percent children approved for free and reduced school meals (grades K-12)	23.9%	28.2%	49.1%	1
Child abuse/neglect rate (per 100,000 children)	2172.4	3273.2	4206.5	22
Teen birth rate (ages 15-19 per 1,000 females)	46.7	33.0	50.2	5
Percent births to unmarried teens (ages 10-19)	5.9%	5.4%	11.1%	2
Percent high school dropouts	13.7%	11.4%	16.5%	6
Juvenile delinquency case rate (ages 10-17 per 1,000 youths)	15.5	18.3	32.7	23
Teen violent death rate (ages 15-19 per 100,000 teens)	38.3	109.5	59.5	50
Percent births to mothers with less than a 12th grade education	14.6%	12.2%	21.4%	3

*County Rank is based [illegible]

Background Facts

	1990	1997	% Change
Total population	42,835	50,297	17.4%
Education expenditures per pupil (1997 dollars)	$4,805	$5,851	21.8%
Percent all families with related children who receive cash assistance	6.6%	4.0%	-40.2%
Percent births with early prenatal care	79.9%	89.1%	11.5%
Total jobs in high-paying industries	4,801	6,827	42.2%
Total jobs in low-paying industries	7,948	11,495	44.6%
Unemployment rate	7.0%	4.7%	-32.9%
Total population under age 18	11,509	12,365	7.4%
Percent population under age 18	26.9%	24.6%	-8.5%
Percent minority population	1.1%	1.2%	9.4%
Percent minority population under age 18	1.1%	1.6%	42.1%

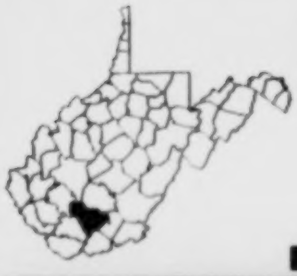
Background Facts

	1980	1990	% Change
Percent children in single-parent families	8.4%	13.0%	54.5%

	1990	1995	% Change
Percent children in poverty	14.2%	16.3%	14.8%

	1980	1990	% Change
Median family income (1990 dollars)	$30,877	$31,448	1.8%

Compliments of
William McLaughlin
and
Huntington Bankshares

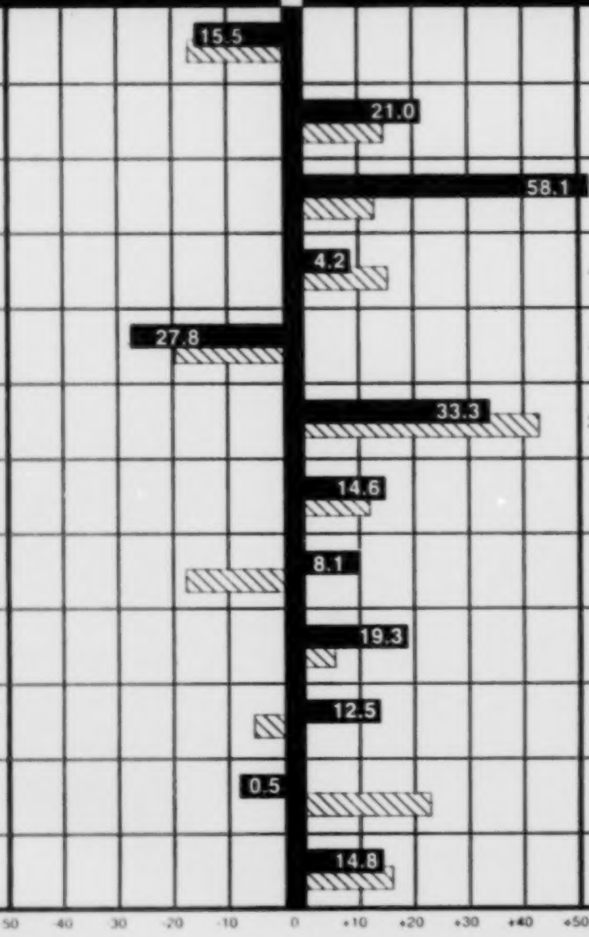


Raleigh County

Composite County Rank 45

Percent Change 1990-1997 Trend Data

■ Solid bars indicate county percent change ▨ Patterned bars indicate state percent change



Indicators	- WORSE	BETTER +	1990 Rate / %	1997 Rate / %	State Rate / %	County Rank*
Percent low birth weight babies	15.5		7.9%	9.1%	8.1%	47
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)		21.0	11.0	8.7	7.8	37
Child death rate (ages 1-14 per 100,000 children)		58.1	36.4	15.3	27.2	15
Percent of eligible children served by Head Start (ages 3-4)		4.2	43.7%	45.5%	49.5%	33
Percent children approved for free and reduced school meals (grades K-12)	27.8		41.8%	53.4%	48.1%	27
Child abuse neglect rate (per 100,000 children)		33.3	3062.8	4081.7	4206.5	36
Teen birth rate (ages 15-19 per 1,000 females)		14.6	60.1	51.3	50.2	29
Percent births to unmarried teens (ages 10-19)		8.1	12.0%	11.0%	11.1%	29
Percent high school dropouts		19.3	21.6%	17.4%	16.5%	40
Juvenile delinquency case rate (ages 10-17 per 1,000 youths)		12.5	50.3	44.0	32.7	47
Teen violent death rate (ages 15-19 per 100,000 teens)	0.5		108.1	108.6	59.5	49
Percent births to mothers with less than a 12th grade education		14.8	29.4%	25.1%	21.4%	41

(*County Rank is based on most recent available data. 1=best, 55=worst)

Background Facts	1990	1997	% Change
Total population	76,819	78,970	2.8%
Education expenditures per pupil (1997 dollars)	$4,660	$6,554	40.6%
Percent all families with related children who receive cash assistance	16.6%	10.1%	-38.8%
Percent births with early prenatal care	72.4%	84.7%	17.1%
Total jobs in high paying industries	7,686	8,753	13.9%
Total jobs in low-paying industries	16,655	22,036	32.3%
Unemployment rate	8.8%	7.6%	-13.6%
Total population under age 18	20,135	19,191	-4.7%
Percent population under age 18	26.2%	24.3%	-7.3%
Percent minority population	8.7%	9.0%	3.1%
Percent minority population under age 18	10.1%	11.1%	9.1%

Background Facts

	1980	1990	% Change
Percent children in single-parent families	10.5%	17.8%	69.0%

	1990	1995	% Change
Percent children in poverty	28.8%	32.9%	14.2%

	1980	1990	% Change
Median family income (1990 dollars)	$27,298	$24,391	-10.7%

Compliments of
Caperton Energy Company

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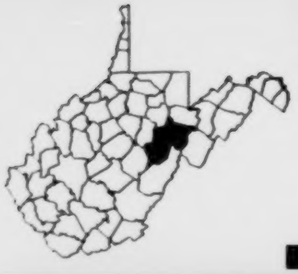


Randolph County

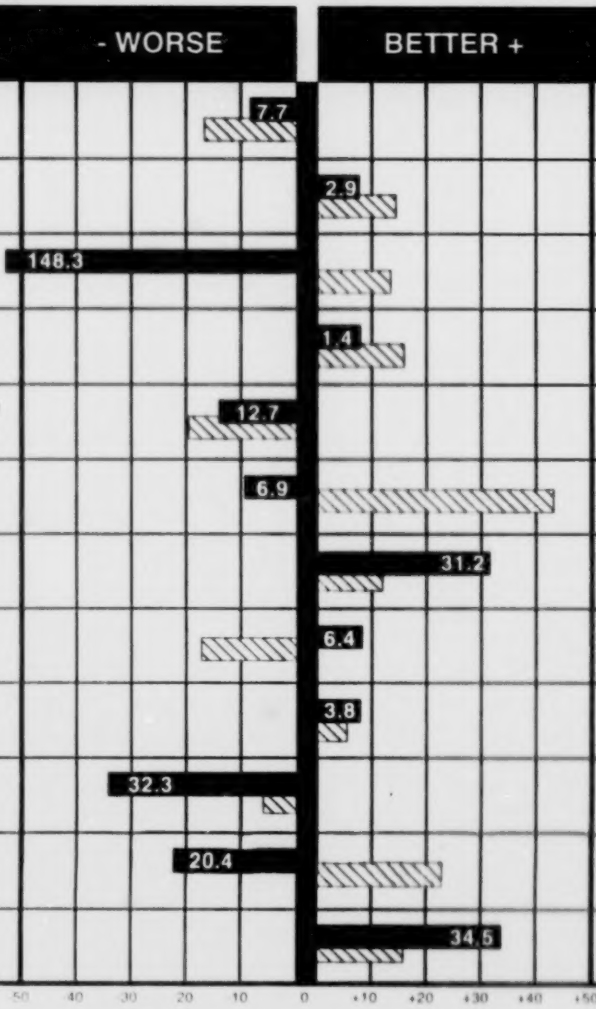
Composite County Rank **29**

Percent Change 1990-1997

Trend Data

■ Solid bars indicate county percent change

▨ Patterned bars indicate state percent change



Indicators	1990 Rate / %	1997 Rate / %	State Rate / %	County Rank*
Percent low birth weight babies	7.3%	7.8%	8.1%	28
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	10.6	10.2	7.8	45
Child death rate (ages 1-14 per 100,000 children)	23.0	57.1	27.2	50
Percent of eligible children served by Head Start (ages 3-4)	32.0%	32.5%	49.5%	51
Percent children approved for free and reduced school meals (grades K-12)	53.3%	60.0%	49.1%	43
Child abuse/neglect rate (per 100,000 children)	3787.5	3525.4	4206.5	26
Teen birth rate (ages 15-19 per 1,000 females)	61.5	42.3	50.2	14
Percent births to unmarried teens (ages 10-19)	10.1%	9.4%	11.1%	15
Percent high school dropouts	13.2%	12.7%	16.5%	13
Juvenile delinquency case rate (ages 10-17 per 1,000 youths)	13.9	18.4	32.7	24
Teen violent death rate (ages 15-19 per 100,000 teens)	45.7	55.0	59.5	25
Percent births to mothers with less than a 12th grade education	27.8%	18.2%	21.4%	16

Background Facts

Background Facts	1990	1997	% Change
Total population	27,803	28,719	3.3%
Education expenditures per pupil (1997 dollars)	$5,261	$5,879	11.7%
Percent all families with related children who receive cash assistance	12.3%	7.2%	-41.6%
Percent births with early prenatal care	73.7%	88.2%	19.6%
Total jobs in high paying industries	3,619	3,990	10.3%
Total jobs in low-paying industries	6,059	8,126	34.1%
Unemployment rate	14.3%	9.0%	-37.1%
Total population under age 18	6,733	6,378	-5.3%
Percent population under age 18	24.2%	22.2%	-8.3%
Percent minority population	1.7%	1.9%	10.8%
Percent minority population under age 18	1.1%	1.8%	61.9%

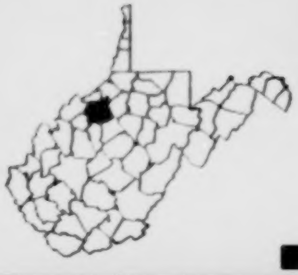
Background Facts

	1980	1990	% Change
Percent children in single-parent families	10.8%	16.6%	53.8%

	1990	1995	% Change
Percent children in poverty	29.9%	33.7%	12.7%

	1980	1990	% Change
Median family income (1990 dollars)	$23,483	$21,522	-8.4%

Compliments of
West Virginia Surface
Mining and Reclamation
Association

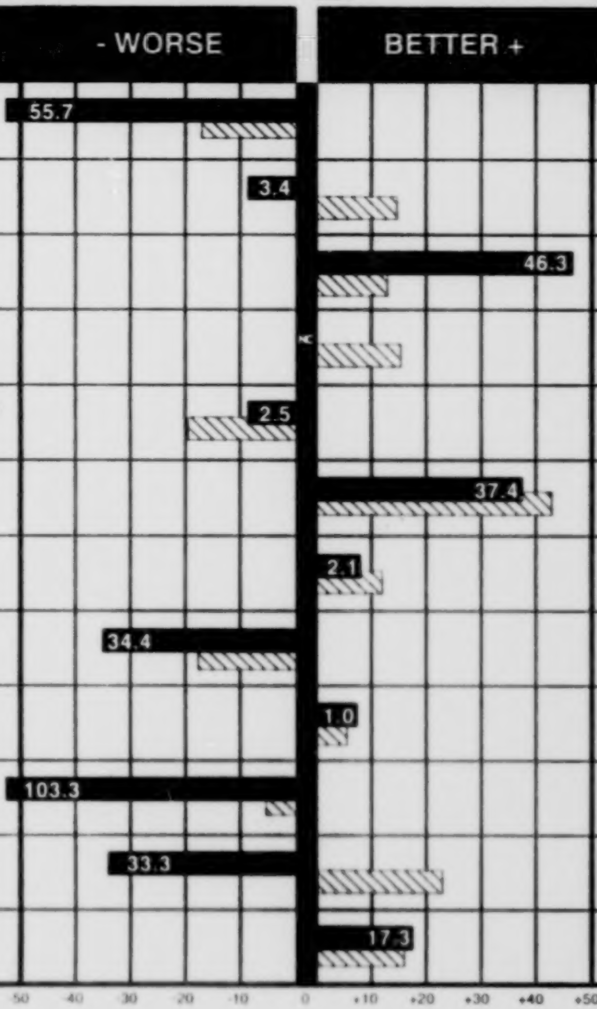


Ritchie County

Composite County Rank 41

Percent Change 1990-1997 Trend Data

■ Solid bars indicate county percent change ▨ Patterned bars indicate state percent change



Indicators	1990 Rate / %	1997 Rate / %	State Rate / %	County Rank*
Percent low birth-weight babies	5.0%	7.7%	8.1%	27
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	5.3	5.4	7.8	11
Child death rate (ages 1-14 per 100,000 children)	20.2	10.8	27.2	9
Percent of eligible children served by Head Start (ages 3-4)	35.7%	35.7%	49.5%	48
Percent children approved for free and reduced school meals (grades K-12)	52.2%	53.4%	49.1%	27
Child abuse/neglect rate (per 100,000 children)	2837.7	3897.7	4206.5	31
Teen birth rate (ages 15-19 per 1,000 females)	57.6	56.3	50.2	39
Percent births to unmarried teens (ages 10-19)	7.6%	10.2%	11.1%	24
Percent high school dropouts	21.7%	21.5%	16.5%	48
Juvenile delinquency case rate (ages 10-17 per 1,000 youths)	4.7	9.5	32.7	6
Teen violent death rate (ages 15-19 per 100,000 teens)	169.3	225.7	59.5	55
Percent births to mothers with less than a 12th grade education	25.4%	21.0%	21.4%	26

(*County Rank is based on most recent available data. 1=best, 55=worst)

Background Facts

Background Facts	1990	1997	% Change
Total population	10,233	10,244	0.1%
Education expenditures per pupil (1997 dollars)	$4,815	$6,614	37.4%
Percent all families with related children who receive cash assistance	11.3%	8.7%	-23.3%
Percent births with early prenatal care	75.6%	76.9%	1.7%
Total jobs in high-paying industries	2,270	2,082	-8.3%
Total jobs in low-paying industries	1,173	1,346	14.7%
Unemployment rate	14.0%	11.2%	-20.0%
Total population under age 18	2,516	2,374	-5.6%
Percent population under age 18	24.6%	23.2%	-5.7%
Percent minority population	0.3%	0.3%	25.8%
Percent minority population under age 18	0.3%	0.3%	6.0%

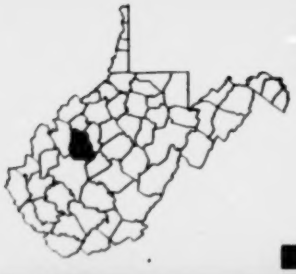
Background Facts

	1980	1990	% Change
Percent children in single-parent families	11.7%	16.8%	43.6%

	1990	1995	% Change
Percent children in poverty	34.9%	34.9%	NC

	1980	1990	% Change
Median family income (1990 dollars)	$21,023	$20,584	-2.1%

In appreciation to Margaret Bishop



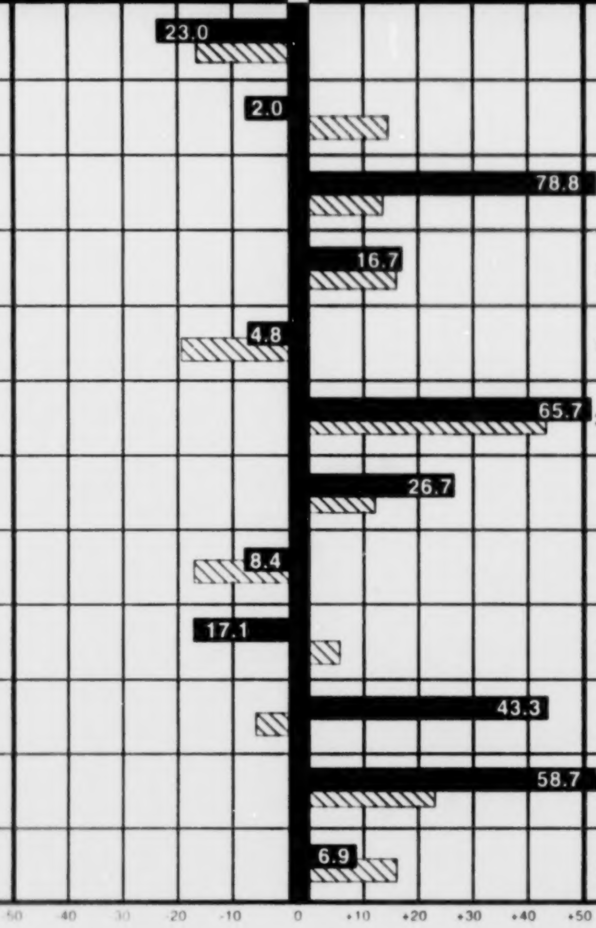
Roane County

Composite County Rank 40

Percent Change 1990-1997

Trend Data

■ Solid bars indicate county percent change ▨ Patterned bars indicate state percent change



Indicators	1990 Rate / %	1997 Rate / %	State Rate / %	County Rank*
Percent low birth-weight babies	6.4%	7.9%	8.1%	32
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	8.6	8.8	7.8	38
Child death rate (ages 1-14 per 100,000 children)	31.6	6.7	27.2	4
Percent of eligible children served by Head Start (ages 3-4)	30.8%	35.9%	49.5%	46
Percent children approved for free and reduced school meals (grades K-12)	62.1%	65.1%	49.1%	49
Child abuse/neglect rate (per 100,000 children)	3253.6	5392.2	4206.5	44
Teen birth rate (ages 15-19 per 1,000 females)	83.2	60.9	50.2	40
Percent births to unmarried teens (ages 10-19)	11.0%	11.9%	11.1%	38
Percent high school dropouts	15.0%	17.5%	16.5%	41
Juvenile delinquency case rate (ages 10-17 per 1,000 youths)	18.4	10.4	32.7	8
Teen violent death rate (ages 15-19 per 100,000 teens)	210.3	86.9	59.5	44
Percent births to mothers with less than a 12th grade education	32.0%	29.8%	21.4%	50

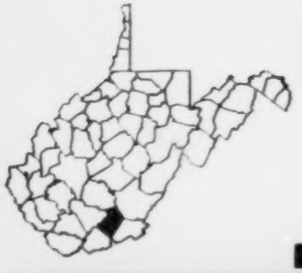
(*County Rank is based [illegible] 55 = worst)

Background Facts	1990	1997	% Change
Total population	15,120	15,365	1.6%
Education expenditures per pupil (1997 dollars)	$4,488	$6,175	37.6%
Percent all families with related children who receive cash assistance	14.7%	9.4%	-35.6%
Percent births with early prenatal care	70.2%	79.3%	12.8%
Total jobs in high-paying industries	2,480	2,526	1.9%
Total jobs in low-paying industries	1,928	2,187	13.4%
Unemployment rate	15.2%	11.3%	-25.7%
Total population under age 18	4,055	3,840	-5.3%
Percent population under age 18	26.8%	25.0%	-6.8%
Percent minority population	0.6%	0.7%	21.9%
Percent minority population under age 18	0.3%	0.8%	197.6%

Background Facts

	1980	1990	% Change
Percent children in single-parent families	10.4%	16.6%	58.8%
	1990	**1995**	**% Change**
Percent children in poverty	38.2%	40.1%	5.0%
	1980	**1990**	**% Change**
Median family income (1990 dollars)	$21,058	$17,898	-15.0%

FNB FIRST NATIONAL BANK

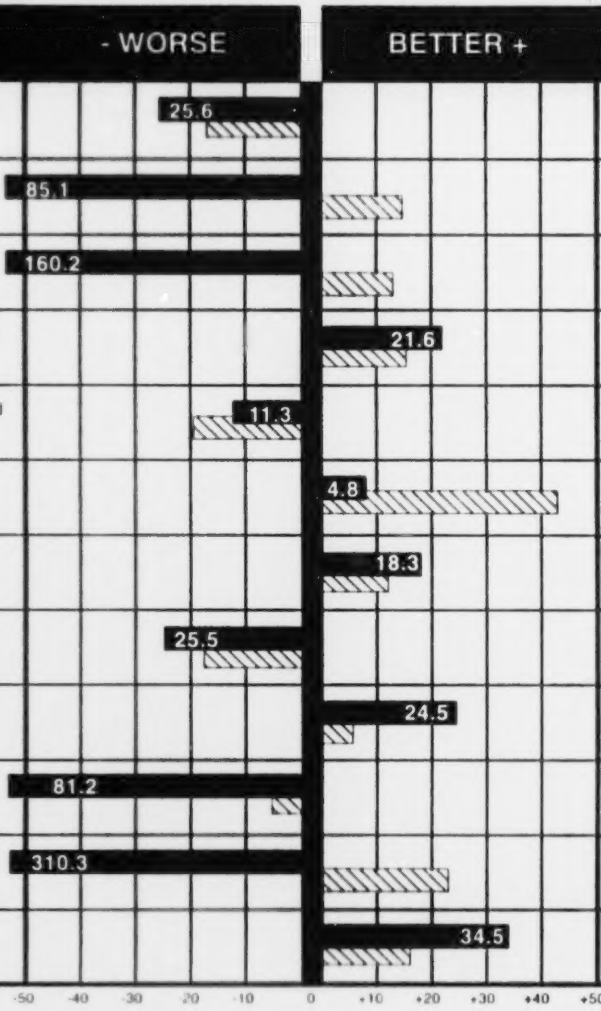


Summers County

Composite County Rank 54

Percent Change 1990-1997 Trend Data

■ Solid bars indicate county percent change ▨ Patterned bars indicate state percent change



Indicators	1990 Rate / %	1997 Rate / %	State Rate / %	County Rank*
Percent low birth-weight babies	7.9%	9.9%	8.1%	52
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	7.7	14.2	7.8	53
Child death rate (ages 1-14 per 100,000 children)	22.8	59.3	27.2	52
Percent of eligible children served by Head Start (ages 3-4)	42.5%	51.7%	49.5%	22
Percent children approved for free and reduced school meals (grades K-12)	56.5%	62.8%	49.1%	46
Child abuse neglect rate (per 100,000 children)	2348.7	2460.7	4206.5	10
Teen birth rate (ages 15-19 per 1,000 females)	57.8	47.2	50.2	25
Percent births to unmarried teens (ages 10-19)	11.1%	14.0%	11.1%	51
Percent high school dropouts	27.6%	20.8%	16.5%	47
Juvenile delinquency case rate (ages 10-17 per 1,000 youths)	16.8	30.4	32.7	38
Teen violent death rate (ages 15-19 per 100,000 teens)	42.0	172.4	59.5	54
Percent births to mothers with less than a 12th grade education	34.9%	22.8%	21.4%	36

(*County Rank is based on most recent available data. 1=best, 55=worst)

133

Background Facts	1990	1997	% Change
Total population	14,204	13,791	-2.9%
Education expenditures per pupil (1997 dollars)	$5,063	$6,515	28.7%
Percent all families with related children who receive cash assistance	18.4%	10.2%	-44.9%
Percent births with early prenatal care	71.9%	79.0%	9.9%
Total jobs in high-paying industries	628	782	24.5%
Total jobs in low-paying industries	1,535	1,836	19.6%
Unemployment rate	9.6%	8.8%	-8.3%
Total population under age 18	3,329	3,169	-4.8%
Percent population under age 18	23.4%	23.0%	-2.0%
Percent minority population	6.9%	3.5%	-49.6%
Percent minority population under age 18	3.5%	4.5%	30.6%

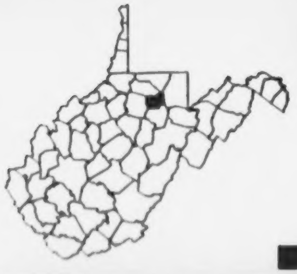
Background Facts

	1980	1990	% Change
Percent children in single-parent families	14.2%	17.4%	22.6%

	1990	1995	% Change
Percent children in poverty	32.3%	42.1%	30.3%

	1980	1990	% Change
Median family income (1990 dollars)	$20,426	$20,076	-1.7%

Compliments of
Byrd White
and
Bluestone Industries



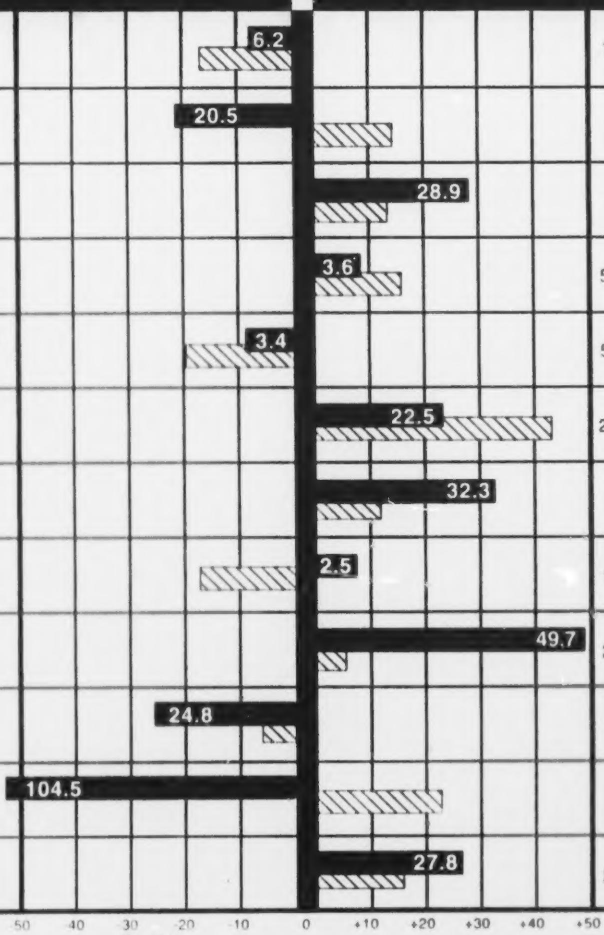
Taylor County

Composite County Rank **24**

Percent Change 1990-1997

Trend Data

▇ Solid bars indicate county percent change ▨ Patterned bars indicate state percent change



Indicators	1990 Rate / %	1997 Rate / %	State Rate / %	County Rank*
Percent low birth-weight babies	7.9%	8.4%	8.1%	38
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	10.6	12.7	7.8	51
Child death rate (ages 1-14 per 100,000 children)	19.8	14.1	27.2	12
Percent of eligible children served by Head Start (ages 3-4)	53.4%	55.4%	49.5%	19
Percent children approved for free and reduced school meals (grades K-12)	52.7%	54.4%	49.1%	32
Child abuse/neglect rate (per 100,000 children)	2289.9	2804.9	4206.5	14
Teen birth rate (ages 15-19 per 1,000 females)	63.2	42.8	50.2	16
Percent births to unmarried teens (ages 10-19)	10.2%	9.9%	11.1%	20
Percent high school dropouts	23.9%	12.0%	16.5%	9
Juvenile delinquency case rate (ages 10-17 per 1,000 youths)	32.7	40.8	32.7	41
Teen violent death rate (ages 15-19 per 100,000 teens)	18.5	37.8	59.5	14
Percent births to mothers with less than a 12th grade education	25.1%	18.1%	21.4%	15

(*County Rank is based [illegible]

Background Facts

Background Facts	1990	1997	% Change
Total population	15,144	15,333	1.2%
Education expenditures per pupil (1997 dollars)	$4,654	$6,314	35.7%
Percent all families with related children who receive cash assistance	16.6%	9.7%	-41.4%
Percent births with early prenatal care	73.8%	84.6%	14.7%
Total jobs in high-paying industries	1,489	1,459	-2.0%
Total jobs in low-paying industries	1,457	1,764	21.1%
Unemployment rate	9.9%	8.0%	-19.2%
Total population under age 18	3,848	3,582	-6.9%
Percent population under age 18	25.4%	23.4%	-8.1%
Percent minority population	1.3%	1.7%	23.9%
Percent minority population under age 18	1.0%	1.5%	55.5%

Background Facts

	1980	1990	% Change
Percent children in single-parent families	12.0%	16.4%	36.9%
	1990	**1995**	**% Change**
Percent children in poverty	29.4%	34.0%	15.6%
	1980	**1990**	**% Change**
Median family income (1990 dollars)	$23,729	$22,357	-5.8%

Compliments of
Pratt Mining

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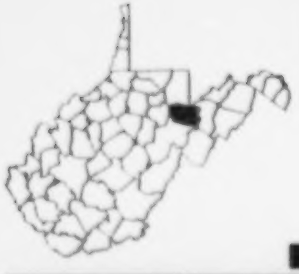
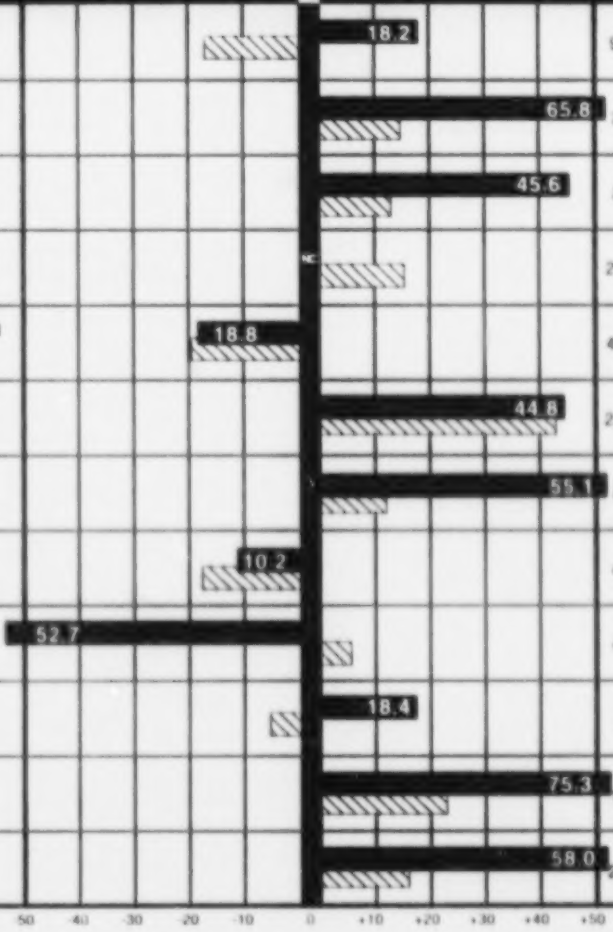


Tucker County

Composite County Rank 2

Percent Change 1990-1997 Trend Data

■ Solid bars indicate county percent change ▨ Patterned bars indicate state percent change



Indicators	1990 Rate / %	1997 Rate / %	State Rate / %	County Rank*
Percent low birth weight babies	9.8%	8.0%	8.1%	33
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	23.0	7.9	7.8	28
Child death rate (ages 1-14 per 100,000 children)	28.3	15.4	27.2	16
Percent of eligible children served by Head Start (ages 3-4)	25.0%	25.0%	49.5%	54
Percent children approved for free and reduced school meals (grades K-12)	47.0%	55.9%	49.1%	36
Child abuse/neglect rate (per 100,000 children)	2222.2	3218.1	4206.5	18
Teen birth rate (ages 15-19 per 1,000 females)	69.7	31.3	50.2	4
Percent births to unmarried teens (ages 10-19)	4.6%	5.0%	11.1%	1
Percent high school dropouts	4.7%	7.1%	16.5%	2
Juvenile delinquency case rate (ages 10-17 per 1,000 youths)	5.3	4.3	32.7	1
Teen violent death rate (ages 15-19 per 100,000 teens)	137.2	33.9	59.5	11
Percent births to mothers with less than a 12th grade education	20.4%	8.5%	21.4%	1

*County Rank is based on [illegible]

Background Facts

Background Facts	1990	1997	% Change
Total population	7,728	7,719	-0.1%
Education expenditures per pupil (1997 dollars)	$5,874	$6,158	4.8%
Percent all families with related children who receive cash assistance	7.1%	4.1%	-41.3%
Percent births with early prenatal care	73.5%	91.8%	25.0%
Total jobs in high paying industries	1,243	1,171	-5.8%
Total jobs in low-paying industries	1,458	1,821	24.9%
Unemployment rate	12.1%	11.9%	-1.7%
Total population under age 18	1,857	1,683	-9.4%
Percent population under age 18	24.0%	21.8%	-9.3%
Percent minority population	0.5%	1.0%	95.1%
Percent minority population under age 18	0.6%	1.4%	111.5%

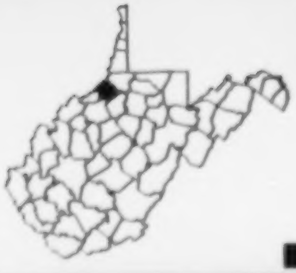
Background Facts

	1980	1990	% Change
Percent children in single-parent families	10.0%	11.3%	13.8%

	1990	1995	% Change
Percent children in poverty	22.2%	26.4%	18.9%

	1980	1990	% Change
Median family income (1990 dollars)	$21,317	$22,825	7.1%

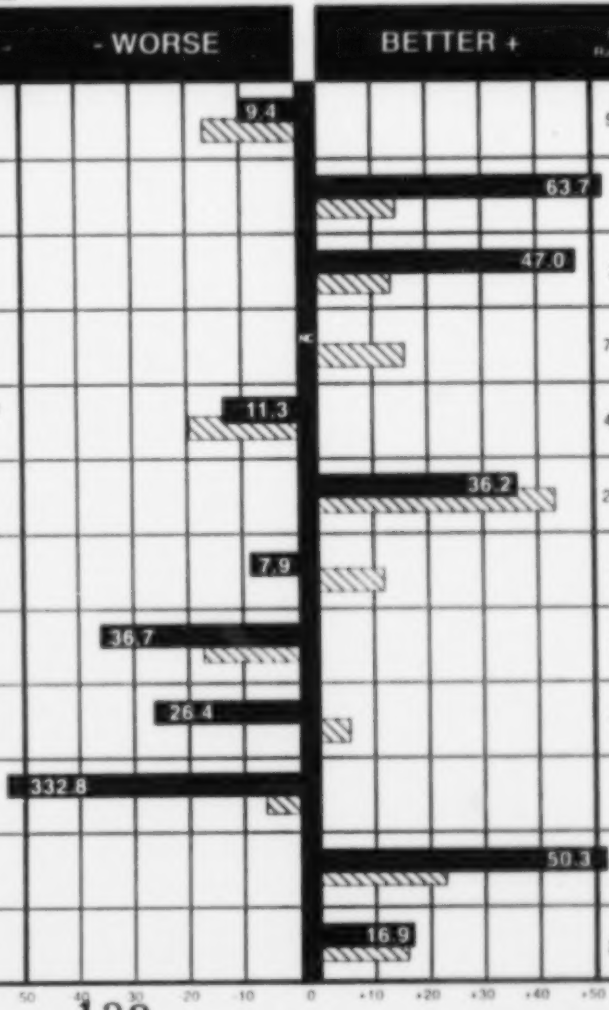
Compliments of
North Central
Distributors, Inc.



Tyler County

Composite County Rank **6**

Percent Change 1990-1997 Trend Data



Indicators	1990 Rate / %	1997 Rate / %	State Rate / %	County Rank*
Percent low birth weight babies	5.0%	5.5%	8.1%	2
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	5.4	1.9	7.8	1
Child death rate (ages 1-14 per 100,000 children)	20.8	11.0	27.2	10
Percent of eligible children served by Head Start (ages 3-4)	74.6%	74.6%	49.5%	8
Percent children approved for free and reduced school meals (grades K-12)	41.9%	46.7%	49.1%	16
Child abuse/neglect rate (per 100,000 children)	2215.1	3016.3	4206.5	15
Teen birth rate (ages 15-19 per 1,000 females)	45.9	49.5	50.2	28
Percent births to unmarried teens (ages 10-19)	7.1%	9.7%	11.1%	16
Percent high school dropouts	9.2%	11.6%	16.5%	8
Juvenile delinquency case rate (ages 10-17 per 1,000 youths)	9.5	41.0	32.7	44
Teen violent death rate (ages 15-19 per 100,000 teens)	53.5	26.6	59.5	7
Percent births to mothers with less than a 12th grade education	22.1%	18.4%	21.4%	18

(*County Rank = based [illegible]

Background Facts

	1990	1997	% Change
Total population	9,798	9,991	2.0%
Education expenditures per pupil (1997 dollars)	$5,086	$7,170	41.0%
Percent all families with related children who receive cash assistance	11.4%	6.9%	-39.8%
Percent births with early prenatal care	74.3%	81.1%	9.2%
Total jobs in high paying industries	1,398	1,401	0.2%
Total jobs in low paying industries	890	1,125	26.4%
Unemployment rate	9.9%	6.8%	-31.3%
Total population under age 18	2,507	2,338	-6.7%
Percent population under age 18	25.6%	23.4%	-8.6%
Percent minority population	0.6%	0.6%	10.3%
Percent minority population under age 18	0.4%	0.7%	90.6%

Background Facts

	1980	1990	% Change
Percent children in single-parent families	8.7%	14.1%	61.1%

	1990	1995	% Change
Percent children in poverty	20.5%	26.1%	27.3%

	1980	1990	% Change
Median family income (1990 dollars)	$28,484	$25,462	-10.6%

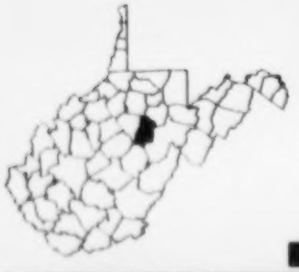
Compliments
of
Bell Atlantic

139

140

Upshur County

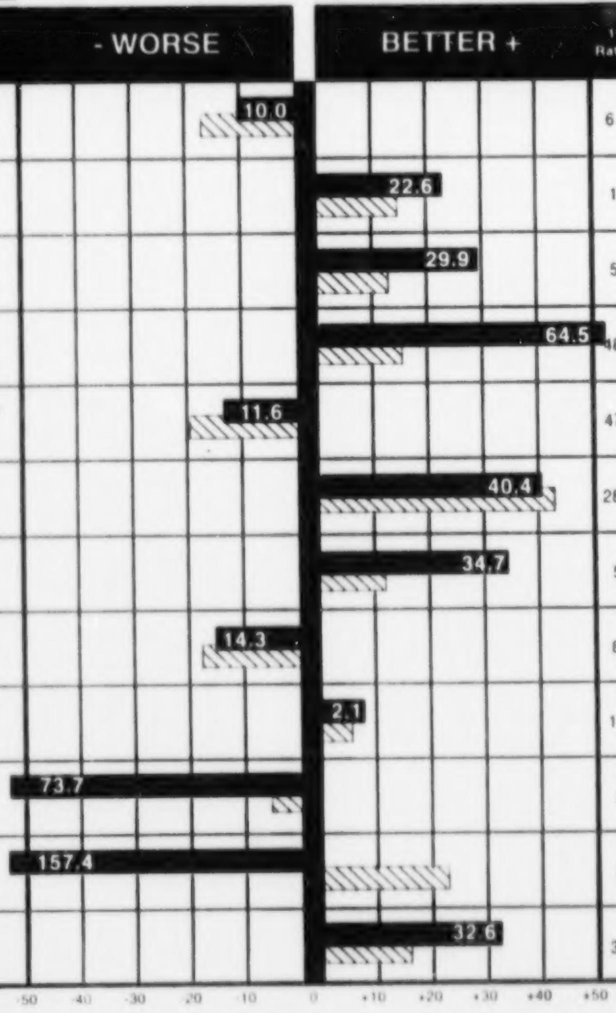
Composite County Rank 32



Percent Change 1990-1997

Trend Data

▇ Solid bars indicate county percent change ▨ Patterned bars indicate state percent change



Indicators	1990 Rate / %	1997 Rate / %	State Rate / %	County Rank*
Percent low birth weight babies	6.9%	7.6%	8.1%	25
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	12.3	9.5	7.8	41
Child death rate (ages 1-14 per 100,000 children)	52.6	36.8	27.2	42
Percent of eligible children served by Head Start (ages 3-4)	48.4%	79.6%	49.5%	6
Percent children approved for free and reduced school meals (grades K-12)	47.4%	52.9%	49.1%	26
Child abuse-neglect rate (per 100,000 children)	2807.9	3941.2	4206.5	33
Teen birth rate (ages 15-19 per 1,000 females)	55.6	36.3	50.2	8
Percent births to unmarried teens (ages 10-19)	8.0%	9.1%	11.1%	13
Percent high school dropouts	17.7%	17.4%	16.5%	39
Juvenile delinquency case rate (ages 10-17 per 1,000 youths)	25.1	43.6	32.7	46
Teen violent death rate (ages 15-19 per 100,000 teens)	28.8	74.1	59.5	39
Percent births to mothers with less than a 12th grade education	32.2%	21.7%	21.4%	31

* County Rank is based on most recent available data (best 1-worst 55)

Background Facts	1990	1997	% Change
Total population	22,867	23,786	4.0%
Education expenditures per pupil (1997 dollars)	$4,803	$5,775	20.2%
Percent all families with related children who receive cash assistance	13.8%	11.0%	-20.7%
Percent births with early prenatal care	70.7%	84.7%	19.8%
Total jobs in high-paying industries	3,415	3,257	-4.6%
Total jobs in low-paying industries	4,441	5,279	18.9%
Unemployment rate	10.7%	7.8%	-27.1%
Total population under age 18	5,806	5,589	-3.7%
Percent population under age 18	25.4%	23.5%	-7.5%
Percent minority population	1.4%	1.5%	8.2%
Percent minority population under age 18	0.7%	1.4%	93.3%

Background Facts

	1980	1990	% Change
Percent children in single-parent families	9.8%	16.3%	66.9%
	1990	**1995**	**% Change**
Percent children in poverty	30.0%	35.8%	19.3%
	1980	**1990**	**% Change**
Median family income (1990 dollars)	$24,408	$22,267	-8.8%

"All children need to know that they are loved. . ."

Children & poverty
The Bishops Initiative
The United Methodist Church

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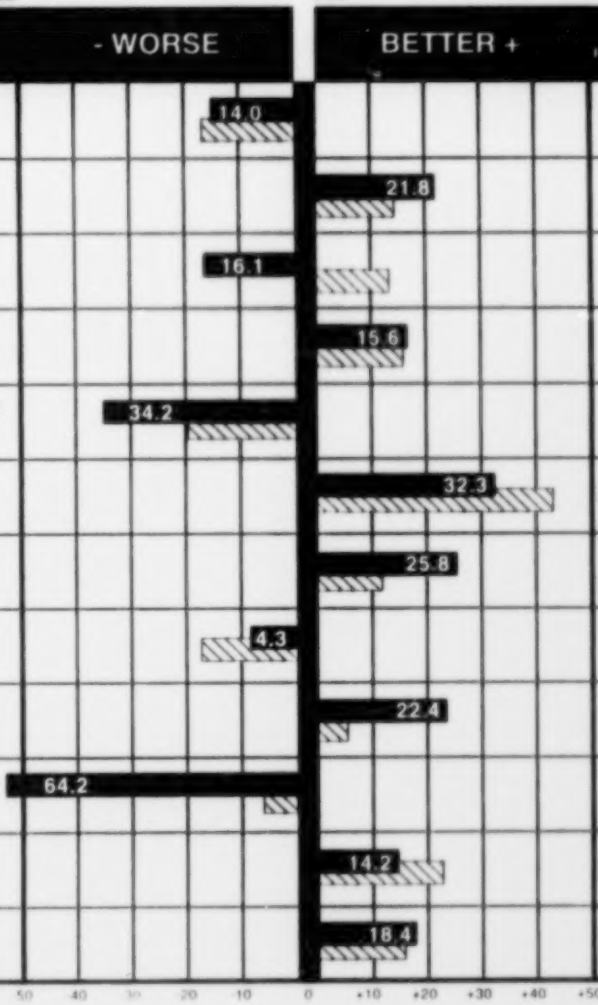
Wayne County

Composite County Rank 26

Percent Change 1990-1997

Trend Data

■ Solid bars indicate county percent change ▨ Patterned bars indicate state percent change



Indicators	1990 Rate / %	1997 Rate / %	State Rate / %	County Rank*
Percent low birth weight babies	7.6%	8.6%	8.1%	41
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	10.4	8.1	7.8	31
Child death rate (ages 1-14 per 100,000 children)	31.5	36.6	27.2	41
Percent of eligible children served by Head Start (ages 3-4)	43.9%	50.7%	49.5%	25
Percent children approved for free and reduced school meals (grades K-12)	38.9%	52.2%	49.1%	25
Child abuse/neglect rate (per 100,000 children)	2423.1	5628.2	4206.5	47
Teen birth rate (ages 15-19 per 1,000 females)	62.9	46.6	50.2	22
Percent births to unmarried teens (ages 10-19)	8.0%	8.4%	11.1%	9
Percent high school dropouts	18.2%	14.1%	16.5%	20
Juvenile delinquency case rate (ages 10-17 per 1,000 youths)	13.5	22.2	32.7	28
Teen violent death rate (ages 15-19 per 100,000 teens)	77.1	66.1	59.5	32
Percent births to mothers with less than a 12th grade education	30.8%	25.1%	21.4%	41

*County Rank is based [illegible]

Background Facts

	1990	1997	% Change
Total population	41,636	42,118	1.2%
Education expenditures per pupil (1997 dollars)	$4,699	$6,346	35.1%
Percent all families with related children who receive cash assistance	14.2%	8.2%	-42.3%
Percent births with early prenatal care	85.4%	90.5%	6.0%
Total jobs in high-paying industries	3,812	4,005	5.1%
Total jobs in low-paying industries	4,368	5,308	21.5%
Unemployment rate	8.3%	6.6%	-20.5%
Total population under age 18	10,719	9,874	-7.9%
Percent population under age 18	25.7%	23.4%	-8.9%
Percent minority population	0.6%	0.7%	14.1%
Percent minority population under age 18	0.4%	0.9%	90.0%

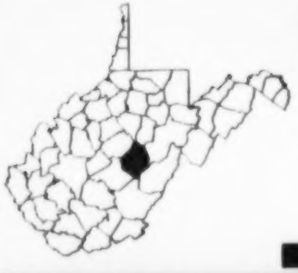
Background Facts

	1980	1990	% Change
Percent children in single-parent families	10.4%	15.5%	48.3%

	1990	1995	% Change
Percent children in poverty	28.5%	33.6%	17.9%

	1980	1990	% Change
Median family income (1990 dollars)	$24,697	$23,525	-4.7%

Compliments of
Michael Perry
and
Bank One

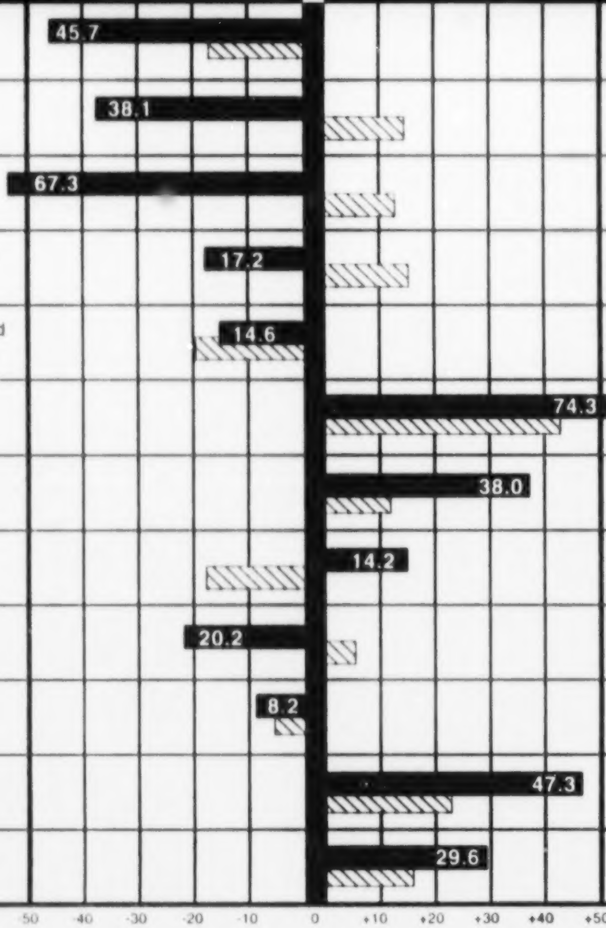


Webster County

Composite County Rank 51

Percent Change 1990-1997 Trend Data

■ Solid bars indicate county percent change ▨ Patterned bars indicate state percent change



Indicators	- WORSE	BETTER +	1990 Rate / %	1997 Rate / %	State Rate / %	County Rank*
Percent low birth weight babies	45.7		6.2%	9.1%	8.1%	47
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	38.1		11.9	16.4	7.8	55
Child death rate (ages 1-14 per 100,000 children)	67.3		17.9	29.9	27.2	33
Percent of eligible children served by Head Start (ages 3-4)	17.2		37.4%	31.0%	49.5%	53
Percent children approved for free and reduced school meals (grades K-12)	14.6		66.0%	75.6%	49.1%	54
Child abuse/neglect rate (per 100,000 children)		74.3	3896.8	6794.1	4206.5	55
Teen birth rate (ages 15-19 per 1,000 females)		38.0	75.7	46.9	50.2	24
Percent births to unmarried teens (ages 10-19)		14.2	11.7%	10.0%	11.1%	22
Percent high school dropouts	20.2		19.3%	23.2%	16.5%	54
Juvenile delinquency case rate (ages 10-17 per 1,000 youths)	8.2		5.6	6.0	32.7	3
Teen violent death rate (ages 15-19 per 100,000 teens)		47.3	88.3	46.6	59.5	18
Percent births to mothers with less than a 12th grade education		29.6	39.1%	27.5%	21.4%	46

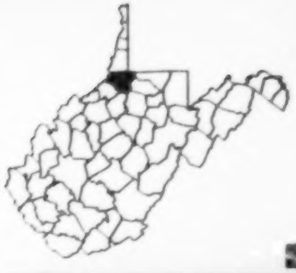
(*County Rank is based on most recent available data. 1=best, 55=worst)

Background Facts	1990	1997	% Change
Total population	10,729	10,313	-3.9%
Education expenditures per pupil (1997 dollars)	$5,182	$7,094	36.9%
Percent all families with related children who receive cash assistance	25.5%	17.5%	-31.6%
Percent births with early prenatal care	66.3%	81.6%	23.0%
Total jobs in high-paying industries	948	1,304	37.6%
Total jobs in low-paying industries	1,005	1,093	8.8%
Unemployment rate	19.0%	10.7%	-43.7%
Total population under age 18	2,937	2,631	-10.4%
Percent population under age 18	27.4%	25.5%	-6.8%
Percent minority population	0.4%	0.6%	30.0%
Percent minority population under age 18	0.3%	0.7%	112.1%

Background Facts

	1980	1990	% Change
Percent children in single-parent families	13.2%	19.6%	49.2%
	1990	**1995**	**% Change**
Percent children in poverty	46.0%	52.6%	14.3%
	1980	**1990**	**% Change**
Median family income (1990 dollars)	$17,917	$15,489	-13.6%

Catholic Diocese of Wheeling-Charleston

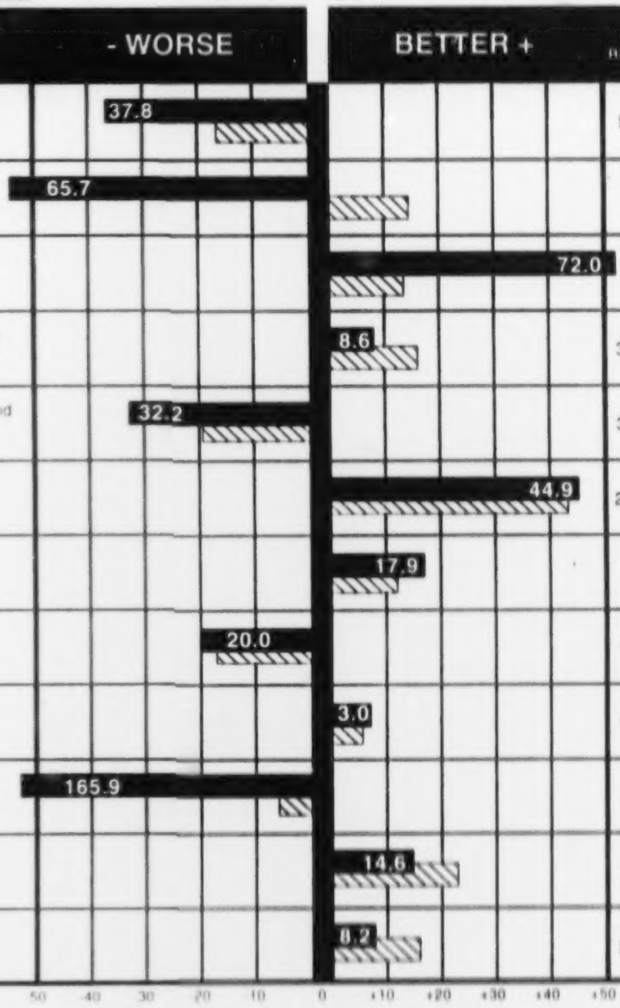


Wetzel County

Composite County Rank 23

Percent Change 1990-1997 Trend Data

▇ Solid bars indicate county percent change ▨ Patterned bars indicate state percent change



Indicators	1990 Rate / %	1997 Rate / %	State Rate / %	County Rank¹
Percent low birth-weight babies	5.4%	7.4%	8.1%	20
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	7.8	13.0	7.8	52
Child death rate (ages 1-14 per 100,000 children)	42.0	11.7	27.2	11
Percent of eligible children served by Head Start (ages 3-4)	35.8%	38.9%	49.5%	43
Percent children approved for free and reduced school meals (grades K-12)	33.8%	44.7%	49.1%	14
Child abuse/neglect rate (per 100,000 children)	2615.8	3789.9	4206.5	28
Teen birth rate (ages 15-19 per 1,000 females)	65.8	54.1	50.2	36
Percent births to unmarried teens (ages 10-19)	11.1%	13.3%	11.1%	47
Percent high school dropouts	10.6%	10.2%	16.5%	4
Juvenile delinquency case rate (ages 10-17 per 1,000 youths)	6.4	17.1	32.7	21
Teen violent death rate (ages 15-19 per 100,000 teens)	64.9	55.5	59.5	26
Percent births to mothers with less than a 12th grade education	23.6%	21.7%	21.4%	31

¹County Rank is based on [illegible] data (when available)

Background Facts	1990	1997	% Change
Total population	19,258	18,481	-4.0%
Education expenditures per pupil (1997 dollars)	$4,725	$6,175	30.7%
Percent all families with related children who receive cash assistance	15.1%	7.0%	-54.0%
Percent births with early prenatal care	73.9%	77.1%	4.3%
Total jobs in high paying industries	1,631	1,616	-0.9%
Total jobs in low-paying industries	3,458	3,534	2.2%
Unemployment rate	10.9%	9.0%	-17.4%
Total population under age 18	4,969	4,331	-12.8%
Percent population under age 18	25.8%	23.4%	-9.2%
Percent minority population	0.5%	0.7%	23.2%
Percent minority population under age 18	0.4%	0.7%	69.4%

Background Facts

	1980	1990	% Change
Percent children in single-parent families	11.4%	15.9%	39.2%

	1990	1995	% Change
Percent children in poverty	26.6%	31.0%	16.5%

	1980	1990	% Change
Median family income (1990 dollars)	$30,437	$28,122	-7.6%

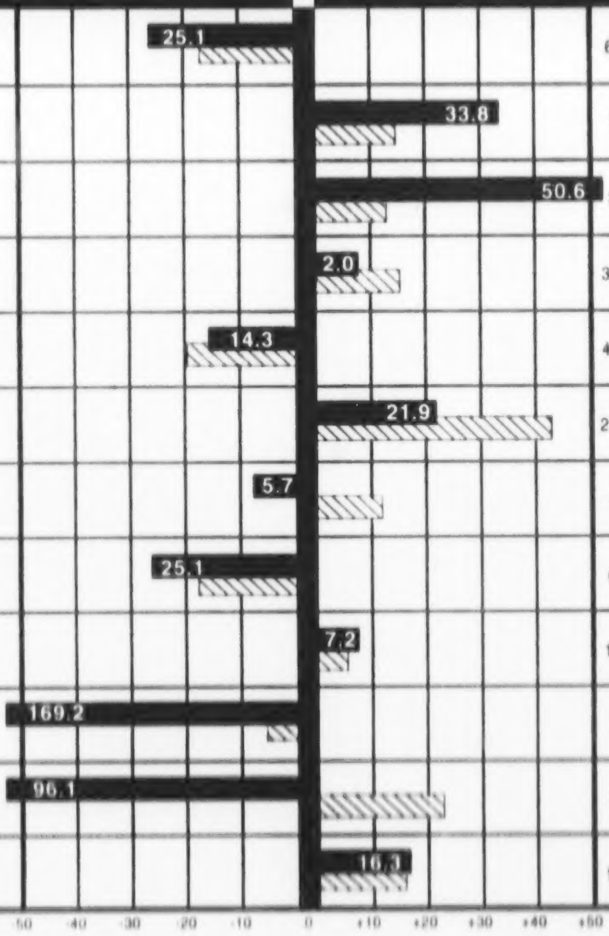
Compliments of
One Valley Bancorp
of West Virginia

Wirt County

Composite County Rank 21

Percent Change 1990-1997 Trend Data

■ Solid bars indicate county percent change ▨ Patterned bars indicate state percent change



Indicators	- WORSE	BETTER +	1990 Rate / %	1997 Rate / %	State Rate / %	County Rank¹
Percent low birth-weight babies	25.1		6.9%	8.6%	8.1%	41
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)		33.8	15.1	10.0	7.8	44
Child death rate (ages 1-14 per 100,000 children)		50.6	37.2	18.4	27.2	20
Percent of eligible children served by Head Start (ages 3-4)		2.0	37.3%	38.0%	49.5%	44
Percent children approved for free and reduced school meals (grades K-12)	14.3		43.8%	50.1%	49.1%	21
Child abuse/neglect rate (per 100,000 children)		21.9	2890.2	3522.3	4206.5	25
Teen birth rate (ages 15-19 per 1,000 females)	5.7		40.0	42.3	50.2	14
Percent births to unmarried teens (ages 10-19)	25.1		6.9%	8.6%	11.1%	11
Percent high school dropouts		7.2	14.6%	13.5%	16.5%	19
Juvenile delinquency case rate (ages 10-17 per 1,000 youths)	169.2		11.5	30.8	32.7	39
Teen violent death rate (ages 15-19 per 100,000 teens)	96.1		50.0	98.0	59.5	47
Percent births to mothers with less than a 12th grade education		16.3	18.1%	15.1%	21.4%	10

¹ County Rank is based on most recent available data [illegible]

Background Facts

Background Facts	1990	1997	% Change
Total population	5,192	5,644	8.7%
Education expenditures per pupil (1997 dollars)	$4,918	$6,048	23.0%
Percent all families with related children who receive cash assistance	14.9%	12.0%	-19.2%
Percent births with early prenatal care	74.5%	77.2%	3.7%
Total jobs in high-paying industries	424	438	3.3%
Total jobs in low-paying industries	415	569	37.1%
Unemployment rate	17.4%	14.4%	-17.2%
Total population under age 18	1,399	1,431	2.3%
Percent population under age 18	26.9%	25.4%	-5.9%
Percent minority population	0.2%	0.3%	50.5%
Percent minority population under age 18	0.1%	0.3%	144.4%

Background Facts

	1980	1990	% Change
Percent children in single-parent families	7.9%	14.3%	82.0%

	1990	1995	% Change
Percent children in poverty	24.9%	28.5%	14.5%

	1980	1990	% Change
Median family income (1990 dollars)	$22,006	$21,193	-3.7%

Compliments of
Sam Ross
and
SBR, Inc.

Wood County

Composite County Rank **20**

Percent Change 1990-1997 Trend Data

■ Solid bars indicate county percent change ▨ Patterned bars indicate state percent change

Indicators	- WORSE	BETTER +	1990 Rate / %	1997 Rate / %	State Rate / %	County Rank*
Percent low birth weight babies	18.9		6.4%	7.6%	8.1%	25
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)		20.7	8.7	6.9	7.8	21
Child death rate (ages 1-14 per 100,000 children)		30.1	24.3	17.0	27.2	17
Percent of eligible children served by Head Start (ages 3-4)		10.5	38.1%	42.1%	49.5%	38
Percent children approved for free and reduced school meals (grades K-12)	25.9		31.4%	39.6%	49.1%	8
Child abuse/neglect rate (per 100,000 children)		40.1	3897.9	5462.7	4206.5	45
Teen birth rate (ages 15-19 per 1,000 females)		7.2	57.4	53.3	50.2	34
Percent births to unmarried teens (ages 10-19)	19.6		9.5%	11.3%	11.1%	32
Percent high school dropouts		31.9	19.5%	13.3%	16.5%	18
Juvenile delinquency case rate (ages 10-17 per 1,000 youths)	97.0		33.4	65.8	32.7	53
Teen violent death rate (ages 15-19 per 100,000 teens)		48.8	76.5	39.2	59.5	15
Percent births to mothers with less than a 12th grade education		5.7	19.6%	18.5%	21.4%	19

-50 -40 -30 -20 -10 0 +10 +20 +30 +40 +50

* County Rank is based [illegible]

Background Facts

	1990	1997	% Change
Total population	86,915	87,104	0.2%
Education expenditures per pupil (1997 dollars)	$5,224	$5,807	11.2%
Percent all families with related children who receive cash assistance	10.5%	7.2%	-31.1%
Percent births with early prenatal care	75.2%	83.0%	10.4%
Total jobs in high paying industries	16,144	17,396	7.8%
Total jobs in low-paying industries	23,706	27,816	17.3%
Unemployment rate	7.0%	5.4%	-22.9%
Total population under age 18	21,448	19,535	-8.9%
Percent population under age 18	24.7%	22.4%	-9.1%
Percent minority population	1.7%	1.9%	8.9%
Percent minority population under age 18	2.2%	2.7%	23.6%

Background Facts

	1980	1990	% Change
Percent children in single-parent families	12.6%	17.9%	42.4%

	1990	1995	% Change
Percent children in poverty	18.7%	24.4%	30.5%

	1980	1990	% Change
Median family income (1990 dollars)	$29,494	$30,582	3.7%

100 YEARS
Camden-Clark Memorial Hospital
For Your Lifetime

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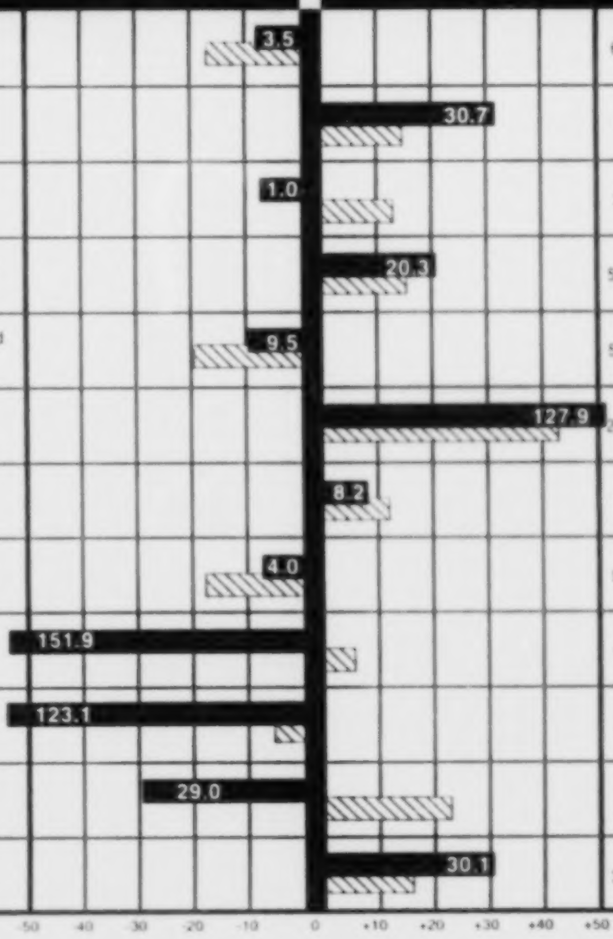
Wyoming County

Composite County Rank 25

Percent Change 1990-1997

Trend Data

▇ Solid bars indicate county percent change ▨ Patterned bars indicate state percent change



Indicators	1990 Rate / %	1997 Rate / %	State Rate / %	County Rank*
Percent low birth weight babies	6.2%	6.5%	8.1%	6
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	6.6	4.6	7.8	4
Child death rate (ages 1-14 per 100,000 children)	28.5	28.8	27.2	32
Percent of eligible children served by Head Start (ages 3-4)	51.6%	62.0%	49.5%	14
Percent children approved for free and reduced school meals (grades K-12)	54.4%	59.6%	49.1%	42
Child abuse/neglect rate (per 100,000 children)	2837.4	6465.3	4206.5	52
Teen birth rate (ages 15-19 per 1,000 females)	56.2	51.6	50.2	29
Percent births to unmarried teens (ages 10-19)	10.6%	11.1%	11.1%	30
Percent high school dropouts	6.5%	16.4%	16.5%	31
Juvenile delinquency case rate (ages 10-17 per 1,000 youths)	5.5	12.3	32.7	14
Teen violent death rate (ages 15-19 per 100,000 teens)	67.8	87.5	59.5	45
Percent births to mothers with less than a 12th grade education	39.3%	27.5%	21.4%	46

(*County Rank is based on most recent available data. 1=best, 55=worst)

Background Facts

Background Facts	1990	1997	% Change
Total population	28,990	27,662	-4.6%
Education expenditures per pupil (1997 dollars)	$4,792	$6,839	42.7%
Percent all families with related children who receive cash assistance	24.5%	14.1%	-42.3%
Percent births with early prenatal care	64.2%	77.1%	20.2%
Total jobs in high-paying industries	2,931	2,906	-0.9%
Total jobs in low-paying industries	2,481	2,800	12.9%
Unemployment rate	12.0%	9.1%	-24.2%
Total population under age 18	8,315	7,227	-13.1%
Percent population under age 18	28.7%	26.1%	-8.9%
Percent minority population	1.3%	1.4%	7.2%
Percent minority population under age 18	1.1%	1.5%	38.8%

Background Facts

	1980	1990	% Change
Percent children in single-parent families	10.1%	16.9%	66.8%

	1990	1995	% Change
Percent children in poverty	36.2%	39.5%	9.1%

	1980	1990	% Change
Median family income (1990 dollars)	$27,300	$20,730	-24.1%

Compliments of
Richard Fliess

Appendices

Definitions, Methodology And Sources

Noted below is how an indicator or background fact is constructed when the West Virginia University Survey Research Center performs calculations to determine rates or percentages.

Indicator or background fact clarification is provided for those variables needing some explanation about the data; this does not apply to every variable.

Data sources are the same for both state and county unless otherwise specified. Headings specify different state and national sources when the national data source is different from the state or county source.

CHILD ABUSE/NEGLECT RATE
(per 100,000 children)

Indicator:
The number of referrals of maltreatment and risk of maltreatment accepted for investigation for a three-fiscal-year average (1995, 1997, 1998) by Child Protective Services per 100,000 children.

How is it Constructed?
At the state and county level, this indicator is a rate per 100,000 children based on a three-fiscal-year average (1990-1991, 1991-1992, and 1992-1993 for 1993 and 1994-1995, 1996-1997, 1997-1998 for 1998). The rate is calculated as 100,000 times the number of referrals of children under 18 referred for investigation of abuse and neglect divided by the total number of children under 18.

Indicator Clarification:
With the exception of the 1997 and 1998 publications, the referral rate cannot be compared to past years *KIDS COUNT Data Books'* child abuse/neglect case rates. A high number of referrals does not correlate perfectly with a high number of child abuse/neglect cases. Because more than one referral can be reported for every case eventually opened, not all referrals reported resulted in an opened substantiated abuse and neglect case. The number of children under 18 is based on 1990 (for 1993) and 1996 (for 1998) census data. Differences in the reporting procedures of individual counties will affect the individual county rates and, therefore, limits the comparison of rates across counties.

Data Sources: State (1993, 1998) Child Protective Services Referrals Accepted for Investigation. West Virginia Department of Health and Human Resources / Bureau for Children and Families/Office of Social Services.

CHILD DEATH RATE
(ages 1-14 per 100,000 children)

Indicator:
The number of deaths, due to all causes, of children between the ages of 1-14 years per 100,000 children.

How is it Constructed?
At a state and county level, this variable is a rate per 100,000 children based on a five-year average (1988, 1989, 1990, 1991, and 1992 for 1990 and 1993, 1994, 1995, 1996, and 1997 for 1997). The rate is calculated as 100,000 times the number of child deaths due to all causes divided by the total number of children ages 1-14. The national rate is calculated in the same manner but is based only on 1997 data and not on a five-year average.

Indicator Clarification:
Due to the small number of child deaths on the county level, a small change in the actual number from the period 1990 to 1997 may result in a large percentage change for trend data. The number of children 1-14 years old is based on 1990 (for 1990) and 1995 (for 1997) census data.

Data Sources: State (1990, 1997) WV Department of Health And Human Resources, Bureau of Public Health, Office of Epidemiology and Health Promotion, Health Statistics Center, Charleston, WV. **National (1997)** Deaths: Final Data for 1997. Monthly Vital Statistics Report; Vol 47 No 19, Hyattsville, Maryland: National Center for Health Statistics. June 30, 1999.

EDUCATIONAL EXPENDITURES PER PUPIL
(1997 Dollars)

Background Fact:
Current operating funds per pupil based on average daily attendance for public school programs pre-kindergarten through 12th grade expressed in 1997 constant dollars. Excluded are funds for capitol improvements, RESA, community service, adult education, vocational education, child development, and transit/transfers.

How is it Constructed?
For comparison purposes, educational expenditure data for 1990-1991 were converted into 1997 dollars; a deflator of .814 was calculated using the Consumer Price Index-Urban Population from the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Data Sources: (1990) WV Department of Education: Per Pupil Expenditure for Instructional Personnel, 1990-1991. **(1997)** WV Department of Education: General Current Expense Fund. Expenditures on a Per Pupil Basis for the 1997-98 Year. U.S. Department of Labor: Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Definitions, Methodology And Sources, continued

INFANT MORTALITY RATE
(per 1,000 live births)

Indicator:
The number of deaths of infants under one year of age per 1,000 live births.

How is it Constructed?
At a state and county level, this variable is a rate per 1,000 live births based on a five-year average (1988, 1989, 1990, 1991, and 1992 for 1990 and 1993, 1994, 1995, 1996, and 1997 for 1997). The rate is calculated as 1,000 times the number of infant deaths due to all causes divided by the number of total births. At the national level, the rate is calculated as 1,000 times the number of infant deaths in 1997 divided by the number of live births in 1997.

Indicator Clarification:
Due to the small number of deaths to infants under one year of age on the county level, a small change in the actual number from the period 1990 to 1997 may result in a large percentage change for trend data.

Data Sources: State (1990, 1997) WV Department of Health and Human Resources, Bureau of Public Health, Office of Epidemiology and Health Promotion, Health Statistics Center, Charleston, WV. **National (1997)** Deaths: Final Data for 1997. National Vital Statistics Report; Vol 47 No 19. Hyattsville, Maryland: National Center for Health Statistics. June 30, 1999.

JUVENILE DELINQUENCY CASE RATE
(ages 10-17 per 1,000 youths)

Indicator:
The number of delinquency cases reported per 1,000 youths ages 10-17. A case is defined for the Juvenile Justice Data Base as a written and signed petition or complaint charging the juvenile with one or more crimes or status offenses committed within a 24-hour period in one county.

How is it Constructed?
At the state and county level, this variable is a rate per 1,000 youths based on youths ages 10-19 in 1991-1992 for 1991 and youths ages 10-17 in 1998 for 1998. The rate is calculated as 1,000 times the number of juvenile cases divided by the total number of youths ages 10-19 for 1990 and 10-17 for 1998.

Indicator Clarification:
The 1991 trend data is based on youths ages 10-19 with a denominator of the 1990 10-19-year-old population. The 1998 data is based on youths ages 10-17 with a denominator of the 1990 10-17 year olds.

Data Sources: (1991) WV Supreme Court of Appeals, Juvenile Justice Committee. Juvenile Delinquency in West Virginia, Annual Report, July 1, 1991 to June 30, 1992. Juvenile Justice Data Base, Table IV, Page 14. **(1998)** Division of Criminal Justice Services. 1998 Juvenile Delinquency Cases by Home County.

MEDIAN FAMILY INCOME
(1990 Dollars)

Background Fact:
That family income at which 50 percent of all households have a higher income and 50 percent of all families have a lower income. Both 1980 and 1990 median family incomes are expressed in constant 1990 dollars.

How is it Constructed?
The median family income is based on census data. To arrive at the 1980 median family income in 1990 dollars, the 1980 median family income was divided by a deflator of .65.

Background Fact Clarification:
Data for this variable is not updatable for 1997 on the state or county levels and is, therefore, presented as 1990 data.

Data Sources: (1980) Bureau of the Census. Census of Population and Housing, 1980: Summary Tape File 3C, (Table 74): Prepared by the Bureau of the Census, Washington: The Bureau (WV University Office of Health Services Research), 1992. **(1990)** Bureau of the Census. Census of Population and Housing, 1990: Summary Tape File 3C, (Table 107A): Prepared by the Bureau of the Census, Washington: The Bureau (WV University Office of Health Services Research), 1992.

PERCENT ALL FAMILIES WITH RELATED CHILDREN WHO RECEIVE CASH ASSISTANCE

Background Fact: The percentage of families with related children who receive public assistance under the Temporary Aid to Needy Families (TANF) program. Eligibility for this program is income based.

How is it Constructed?
To arrive at the percentage, the total of TANF cases are divided by the number of families with related children. Families with related children are comprised of married couples with related children, female heads with related children, and male heads with related children. At a state and county level, this background fact is a percentage based on a three-fiscal-year average (1988-1989, 1989-1990, and 1990-1991 for 1990 and 1996-1997, 1997-1998, and 1998-1999 for 1999.)

Definitions, Methodology And Sources, continued

Background Fact Clarification:
The 1990 trend data is calculated using the percentage of families with related children who received public assistance under the Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC) program. Eligibility requirements for AFDC and TANF are different.

Data Limitations:
The number of families with related children is based on 1990 census data.

Data Sources: (1990) WV Department of Health and Human Resources. Fiscal Year 1988-1989, 1989-1990, 1990-1991 for 1990; unpublished annual bulletin from Office of Audits, Research and Analysis. **(1999)** WV Department of Health and Human Resources. Fiscal Year 1996-1997, 1997-1998, 1998-1999 for 1999; unpublished annual bulletin from Office of Audits, Research and Analysis.

PERCENT BIRTHS TO MOTHERS WITH LESS THAN A 12TH GRADE EDUCATION

Indicator:
The percentage of all births to mothers with less than a 12th grade education.

How is it Constructed?
At a state and county level, this indicator is based on a three-year average (1989, 1990, and 1991 for 1990 and 1995, 1996, and 1997 for 1997). The numerator is number of births to mothers "with less than a 12th grade education" divided by the total number of births. The national figure is calculated in the same way as state and county figures but is based on data from one year, 1997.

Indicator Clarification:
The base population is all births to mothers, regardless of age.

Data Sources: State (1990, 1997) WV Department of Health and Human Resources, Bureau of Public Health, Office of Epidemiology and Health Promotion, Health Statistics Center, Charleston, WV. **National (1997)** Births: Final Data for 1997. Monthly Vital Statistics Report, Vol 47 No 18. Hyattsville, Maryland: National Center for Health Statistics. April 29, 1999.

PERCENT BIRTHS TO UNMARRIED TEENS (ages 10-19)

Indicator:
At a state and county level, this indicator is the percentage of live births to unmarried teens ages 10-19. At a national level, the percentage represents live births to unmarried teens under 20 years of age.

How is it Constructed?
At a state and county level, this indicator is based on a three-year average (1989, 1990, and 1991 for 1990 and 1995, 1996, and 1997 for 1997). The numerator is the number of births to unmarried teens ages 10-19; the denominator is the total number of births. National data is calculated by dividing the number of births to unmarried teens under age 20 by the total number of births. National data is based only on 1997 data.

Indicator Clarification:
Due to the small number of births to unmarried teens in some counties, a small change in the actual number from the period 1990 to 1997 may result in a large percentage change for trend data. The base population for this indicator is the births to all mothers, regardless of age.

Data Sources: State (1990, 1997) WV Department of Health and Human Resources, Bureau of Public Health, Office of Epidemiology and Health Promotion, Health Statistics Center, Charleston, WV. **National (1997)** Births: Final Data for 1997. National Vital Statistics Report, Vol 47 No 18. Hyattsville, Maryland: National Center for Health Statistics. April 29, 1999.

PERCENT BIRTHS WITH EARLY PRENATAL CARE

Background Fact:
The percentage of live births to women who began prenatal care in the first three months of their pregnancy.

How is it Constructed?
At a state and county level, this indicator is a percentage, based on a three-year average (1989, 1990, and 1991 for 1990 and 1995, 1996, and 1997 for 1997). The numerator for the variable is the number of mothers with first trimester care; the denominator is all births with known prenatal care.

Background Fact Clarification:
Live births to women who did not report the month in which prenatal care was started were excluded from the computation. This background fact does not tell us anything about the quality, frequency, or consistency of care that the mother received during this time. Lack of early prenatal care does not in and of itself cause poor birth outcomes.

Data Sources: State (1990, 1997) WV Department of Health and Human Resources, Bureau of Public Health, Office of Epidemiology and Health Promotion, Health Statistics Center, Charleston, WV.

Definitions, Methodology And Sources, continued

PERCENT CHILDREN APPROVED FOR FREE OR REDUCED- PRICE SCHOOL MEALS
(grades K-12)

Indicator:
The percent of all enrolled children in grades K-12 who applied and were approved for free or reduced school meals

How is it Constructed?
At a county and state level, this variable is a percentage based on 1991-1992 fiscal year data for 1991 and 1998-1999 fiscal year data for 1998. The numerator is the number of submitted and approved applications for free or reduced-price school meals in grades K-12; the denominator is the total student enrollment in grades K-12. Data for this variable is not updatable for 1998 at the national level and is, therefore, presented as 1997 data at this level. The number of children eligible for free and reduced school meals is thought to be undercounted since not all eligible persons return the application form. Eligibility for free school meals is at 130% of poverty and eligibility for reduced-price meals is at 185% of poverty.

Data Sources: State (1991) WV Department of Education, Office of Child Nutrition, Charleston, WV. West Virginia Child Nutrition Programs, Percentage of Needy Students, October Fiscal Year 1991-1992. **(1998)** West Virginia Department of Education, Office of Child Nutrition, Charleston, WV. West Virginia Child Nutrition Programs, Percentage of Needy Students, October Fiscal Year 1998-1999. **National (1997)** United States Department of Agriculture: Office of Analysis & Evaluation, Food and Consumer Service. October Fiscal Year 1997-1998.

PERCENT CHILDREN IN POVERTY

Background Fact:
The percentage of children under 18 years of age who live in poverty as defined by the U.S. Bureau of the Census. The poverty threshold for a family of four persons was $16,029 in 1995.

How is it Constructed?
To arrive at the percent children in poverty, the total number of children below the poverty level is divided by the total number of children under age 18.

Background Fact Clarification:
The 1995 estimates of poverty use the three-year average of the March CPS income and poverty estimates (1993-1995 for 1995) at the county level and single-year CPS estimates at the state level as dependent variable, and administrative data from aggregation of tax returns and food stamp records as predictor variables.

Data Sources: State (1980) Bureau of the Census. Census of Population and Housing, 1980: Characteristics of the Population, Chapter D, Detailed Population Characteristics, United States Summary (PC80-1-D1-A), Table 304, Washington: Bureau of the Census (WV University Office of Health Services Research), 1984. **(1995)** (Table D95-54): Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates Program, Bureau of the Census.

PERCENT CHILDREN IN SINGLE-PARENT FAMILIES

Background Fact:
The percentage of "own" children under age 18 who live in families headed by a person without a spouse present in the home. "Own" children include the family head's children by birth, marriage, or adoption.

How is it Constructed?
To arrive at the percent children in single parent families, the total number of children in single parent families was divided by the total number of children under age 18. Single parents are comprised of female-headed families and male-headed families with no spouse present. Numbers for this formula were based on census data.

Background Fact Clarification:
Data for this variable is not updatable at the state or county level and is, therefore, presented as 1990 data at these levels.

Data Sources: State (1980) Bureau of the Census. Census of Population and Housing, 1980: Summary Tape File 2 (WV), (Tables B12 and B13)/Prepared by the Bureau of the Census. -Washington: The Bureau (WV University Office of Health Services Research), 1992. **(1990)** Bureau of the Census. Census of Population and Housing, 1990: Summary Tape File 1C, (Table P21)/Prepared by the Bureau of the Census. -Washington: The Bureau (WV University Office of Health Services Research), 1992. **National (1980)** Bureau of the Census. 1980 Census of Population. Characteristics of the Population. Chapter B, General Population Characteristics. PC80-1-B1. Bureau of the Census, 1983. **(1990)** *1992 Kids Count Data Book-*

Definitions, Methodology And Sources, continued

State Profiles of Child Well-Being. Center for the Study of Social Policy. Suite 503, 1250 Eye Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20005. (While national data for this variable is not presented in tabular form, it is referred to in the text.)

PERCENT LOW BIRTH-WEIGHT BABIES

Indicator: The percentage of live births recorded as low birth weight. Babies of low birth weight are those who weigh under 2,500 grams (5.5 pounds) at birth.

How is it Constructed?

At a state and county level, this indicator is a percentage based on a three-year average (1989, 1990, and 1991 for 1990 and 1995, 1996, and 1997 for 1997). The numerator for this variable is number of low birth-weight babies; the denominator is total births for all ages. National data is the number of low birth-weight babies in 1997 divided by the total births for all ages in 1997.

Indicator Clarification:

While the low birth-weight indicator encompasses two levels of birth weight, those of moderately low weight and very low weight, it is those surviving infants of very low birth weight who research has shown to have notably higher odds of impaired development; this fact can be masked when looking at the two levels of low birth weight in combination.

Data Sources: State (1990, 1997) WV Department of Health and Human Resources, Bureau of Public Health, Office of Epidemiology and Health Promotion, Health Statistics Center, Charleston, WV. **National (1997)** Births: Final Data for 1997. National Vital Statistics Report, Vol 47 No 18, Hyattsville, Maryland: National Center for Health Statistics. April 29, 1999.

PERCENT MINORITY POPULATION

Background Fact:

The percentage of the total population that is identified as minority.

How is it Constructed?

To arrive at percent minority population, the minority population has been divided by the total population. Numbers for this formula were based on 1990 census and 1997 estimated census data.

Data Sources: (1990) Bureau of the Census. 1990-98 Annual Time Series of County Population Estimates by Age, Sex, and Race/Hispanic Origin, 1990: Prepared by the Bureau of the Census. -Washington. **(1997)** Bureau of the Census. 1990-98 Annual Time Series of County Population Estimates by Age, Sex, and Race/Hispanic Origin. 1997: Prepared by the Bureau of the Census. -Washington.

PERCENT MINORITY POPULATION UNDER AGE 18

Background Fact:

The percentage of the population under age 18 identified as minority.

How is it Constructed?

To arrive at the percent minority population under age 18, the total minority population under 18 was divided by the total population under 18. Numbers for this formula were based on 1990 census data and 1997 estimated census data.

Data Sources: (1990) Bureau of the Census. Census of Population and Housing, 1990: Summary Tape File 1C (Table P12)/Prepared by the Bureau of the Census -Washington: The Bureau (WV University Office of Health Services Research), 1992. **(1997)** Bureau of the Census. 1990-98 County Estimates by Age, Sex, and Race/Hispanic Origin, 1997: Prepared by the Bureau of the Census. -Washington.

PERCENT OF ELIGIBLE CHILDREN SERVED BY HEAD START (ages 3-4)

Indicator:

The percentage of all eligible 3-4 year olds who are participating (in funded positions only) in Head Start.

How is it Constructed?

At the state and county, this variable is a percentage based on 1999 data. The numerator for this indicator is the number of funded positions for children ages 3-5; the denominator is the estimated number of 3-4 year olds in poverty in 1993 (for 1993) and 1990 (for 1999). At the national level, the denominator is the estimated number of children ages 3-4 in poverty for 1998.

Indicator Clarification:

This indicator is based on data from 1999. The reader will notice that in some counties the percentage of 3-4 year olds funded by Head Start exceeds the percentage of children in poverty; this is due to the fact that guidelines for the program allow up to 10% of those children enrolled in Head Start to exceed the income level. While this data is presented as the percentage of 3-4 year olds in poverty served by Head Start, this is not meant to imply that 3-4 year olds are the only group served by Head Start.

Data Sources: State (1993) Department of Health and Human Services, Region III. Administration for Children

Definitions, Methodology And Sources, continued

and Families, Office for Community Programs, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. **(1999)** Governor's Cabinet on Children and Families, (304) 558-0600, Capitol Complex, Charleston, West Virginia. **National (1997)** Number of children in poverty who are three to four years old, were supplied by the Head Start Bureau, Administration of Children, Youth, and Families, Health and Human Services. **(1998)** Estimated number of children in funded positions was provided by the National Head Start Association, Research and Evaluation Division.

PERCENT OF HIGH SCHOOL DROPOUTS

Indicator:
The percentage of students in grades 7-12 who leave a public school before graduation without transferring to another school.

How is it Constructed?
At a state and county level, this indicator is based on a three-year average of school years 1989-1990, 1990-1991, and 1991-1992 for 1990 and 1995-1996, 1996-1997, and 1997-1998 for 1997. This percent is based on the number of 7th through 12th-grade dropouts divided by the number of 7th through 12th-grade dropouts plus the number of 12th grade graduates.

Data Sources: State (1990, 1997) WV Department of Education. Unpublished special tabulations by the WV Department of Education. Charleston, West Virginia.

PERCENT POPULATION UNDER AGE 18

Background Fact:
The percentage of the total population under age 18.

How is it Constructed?
To arrive at the percent population under 18, the population under 18 has been divided by the total population. Numbers for this formula were based on 1990 census data for 1990 and 1997 estimated census data for 1997.

Data Sources: (1990) Bureau of the Census. 1990-98 Annual Time Series of County Population Estimates by Age, Sex, and Race/Hispanic Origin, 1990: Prepared by the Bureau of the Census. -Washington. **(1997)** Bureau of the Census.0-98 Annual Time Series of County Population Estimates by Age, Sex, and Race/Hispanic Origin, 1997: Prepared by the Bureau of the Census. -Washington.

TEEN BIRTH RATE
(ages 15-19 per 1,000 females)

Indicator:
The number of live births to teens ages 15-19 per 1,000 females ages 15-19 years.

How is it Constructed?
At a state and county level, this indicator is a rate per 1,000 females ages 15-19 based on an average of 1989, 1990, and 1991 data for 1990 and 1995, 1996, and 1997 for 1997. The rate is calculated as 1,000 times the number of births to females ages 15-19 divided by the total number of females ages 15-19. National data is calculated in the same manner except that it is based on 1997 data and not on a three-year average.

Indicator Clarification:
The base population for this indicator is the total number of females, ages 15-19 in 1990 (for 1990 data) and 1996 (for 1997 data.)

Data Sources: State (1990, 1997) WV Department of Health and Human Resources, Bureau of Public Health, Office of Epidemiology and Health Promotion, Health Statistics Center, Charleston, WV. **National (1997)** Births: Final Data for 1997. National Vital Statistics Report, Vol 47 No 18, Hyattsville, Maryland: National Center for Health Statistics. April 29, 1999.

TEEN VIOLENT DEATH RATE
(ages 15-19 per 100,000 teens)

Indicator:
The number of deaths from homicides, suicides and unintentional injuries to teens ages 15-19 years per 100,000 teens.

How is it Constructed?
At a state and county level, this indicator is a five year average (1988, 1989, 1990, 1991, and 1992 for 1990 and 1993, 1994, 1995, 1996, and 1997 for 1997). The teen injury death rate is a composite of the number of deaths for injury mortality from homicide, suicide, and unintentional injuries. The rate is calculated as 100,000 times the number of teen injury deaths divided by the total number of youths ages 15-19. The national rate is calculated in the same manner, but it is based only on 1992 data and not on a three-year average.

Indicator Clarification:
Like the infant mortality and child death rates, this rate does not tell us anything about the quality of life for those teens surviving life-threatening injuries. Due to the small number of teen deaths on the county level, a small change in the actual number from the period 1990 to 1997 may result in a large percentage change for trend data.

Definitions, Methodology And Sources, continued

1997 national data is not available at this time, 1992 national data has been used. The number of youths between 15-19 years old is based on 1990 (for 1990) and 1995 (for 1997) census data.

Data Sources: **State (1990, 1997)** WV Department of Health and Human Resources, Bureau of Public Health, Office of Epidemiology and Health Promotion, Health Statistics Center, Charleston, WV. **National (1992)** Advance Report of Final Mortality Statistics, 1992. Monthly Vital Statistics Report, Vol 43 No 6, Suppl. Hyattsville, Maryland: National Center for Health Statistics, 1994.

TOTAL JOBS IN HIGH-PAYING INDUSTRIES

Background Fact:
The percentage change in the number of jobs in high-paying industries which a county has gained or lost from 1990 to 1997. Jobs in the mining, manufacturing, construction, transportation and financial sectors are classified as "high" paying professions.

Data Sources: (1990) U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis, Table CA25, May, 1992. **(1997)** U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis, Table CA25, May, 1999.

TOTAL JOBS IN LOW-PAYING INDUSTRIES

Background Fact:
The percentage change in the number of jobs in low-paying industries which a county has gained or lost from 1990 to 1997. Jobs in agricultural services, wholesale and retail trade and services sectors are considered as "low" paying professions.

Data Sources: (1990) U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis, Table CA25, May, 1992. **(1997)** U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis, Table CA25, May, 1999.

TOTAL POPULATION

Background Fact:
The total population as reported by the Bureau of the Census.

Data Sources: (1990) Bureau of the Census. County Population Estimates and Demographic Components of Change: 1990-98, Washington. **(1997)** Bureau of the Census. County Population Estimates and Demographic Components of Change: 1990-98, Washington. **National (1997)** Bureau of the Census. State Population Estimates and Demographic Components of Population Change, 1990 to 1998, Washington.

TOTAL POPULATION UNDER AGE 18

Background Fact:
The total population under age 18 as reported by the Bureau of the Census.

Background Fact Clarification:
Data for this variable for 1997 is based upon population estimates calculated by the Bureau of the Census.

Data Sources: (1990) Bureau of the Census. 1990-98 County Estimates by Age, Sex, and Race/Hispanic Origin, 1990: Prepared by the Bureau of the Census.-Washington. **(1997)** Bureau of the Census. 1990-98 County Estimates by Age, Sex, and Race/Hispanic Origin, 1997: Prepared by the Bureau of the Census.-Washington.

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE

Background Fact:
The number of people who are actively looking for work but are unemployed as a percentage of the civilian labor force.

Background Fact Clarification:
Data, beginning in 1994, are not directly comparable with data for 1993 and earlier years because of the introduction of a major redesign of the Current Population Survey (household survey) questionnaire.

How is it Constructed?
This variable is a percentage based on the West Virginia Labor Force Statistics annual average, 1997. To calculate the unemployment rate, the total number of unemployed persons is divided by the number of persons in the civilian labor force.

Data Sources: (1990) West Virginia Bureau of Employment Programs (www.state.wv.us/bep/). **(1997)** West Virginia Bureau of Employment Programs (www.state.wv.us/bep/).

West Virginia Child Care Resource and Referral Regions

REGION II
CHILD CARE RESOURCE AND REFERRAL

115 South Fourth Street
Clarksburg, WV 26301
(888)418-3578

401 8th Street
Parkersburg, WV 26101
(877)422-1678

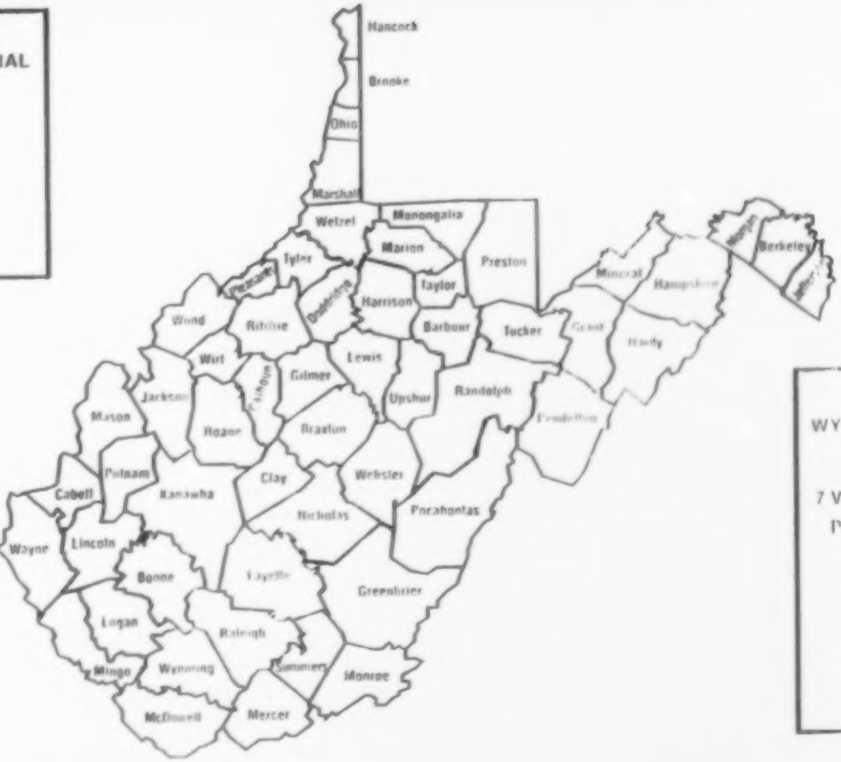
REGION III
CENTRAL CHILD CARE
OF WEST VIRGINIA

1206 Virginia Street, East
P.O. Box 5340
Charleston, WV 25301
(304)340-3667
(800)427-5917

REGION IV
LINK CHILD CARE RESOURCE AND REFERRAL

605 9th Street, Suite 203
Huntington, WV 25701
(304)523-9540 or (800)894-9540

201 Stratton Street, Room 214, White & Brown Building
Logan, WV 25601
(304)752-3932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Barbour
Tucker
Lewis
Wirt
Calhoun
Gilmer
Jackson
Mason
Roane
Braxton
Upshur
Randolph
Putnam
Cabell
Kanawha
Clay
Webster
Nicholas
Pocahontas
Wayne
Lincoln
Boone
Fayette
Greenbrier
Logan
Raleigh
Mingo
Wyoming
Summers
Monroe
McDowell
Mercer
Mineral
Hampshire
Morgan
Berkeley
Jefferson
Grant
Hardy
Pendleton

REGION I
CHILD CARE RESOURCE AND REFERRAL

1307 Jacob Street
Wheeling, WV 26003
(304)232-1603 x274 or (800)585-1603

235 High Street, Suite 215
Morgantown, WV 26505
(304)292-7357 or (888)272-7357

REGION V
WYOMING COUNTY OPPORTUNITY COUNCIL, INC.
Mountainheart Child Care Services

7 Virginia Avenue, Suite 1
Petersburg, WV 26847
(304)257-9375
(877)211-5437

295 Rockcliff Drive
Martinsburg, WV 25402
(304)262-1584
(888)915-7653

118 East Main Street
Grafton, WV 26354
(304)265-0030 or (304)265-0142

REGION VI
WYOMING COUNTY OPPORTUNITY COUNCIL, INC.
Mountainheart Child Care Services

P.O. Box 1509
Oceana, WV
25870
(304)682-8271
(800)834-7082

917 Mercer Street
P.O. Box 5650
Princeton, WV 24740
(304)425-3669
(800)738-8531

110 Sunset Drive
Beckley, WV 25801
(304)253-7654
(888)799-9217

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Notes On Statistics And Methodology

The *1999 WV KIDS COUNT Data Book* consists of a state profile, a minority profile, and 55 county profiles, all of which document the status of children in West Virginia. Most of the indicators and background facts are expressed as percentages or rates. Indicators and Background Facts presented as actual numbers include: Total Population, Total Population Under Age 18, Education Expenditures per Pupil (1997 dollars), Total Jobs in High-Paying Industries, Total Jobs in Low-Paying Industries, and Median Household Income (1993 dollars). Actual numbers behind the percentages and rates appear in the Appendix.

Trend data are based on the change between 1990 and 1997. In some cases including Percent Low Birth-Weight Babies, Teen Birth Rate, Percent Births to Unmarried Teens, and Percent Births to Mothers with Less Than a 12th Grade Education, the 1990 value is the average of 1989, 1990 and 1991, and the 1997 value is the average of 1995, 1996, and 1997. For indicators such as Child Death Rate, Infant Mortality Rate, and Teen Violent Death Rate the 1990 value is the average of 1988, 1989, 1990, 1991, and 1992, and the 1997 value is the average of 1993, 1994, 1995, 1996, and 1997. The 1990 Percent High School Dropouts is the average of three school years: 1989-90, 1990-91, and 1991-92; the 1997 Percent High School Dropouts is the average of the 1995-96, 1996-97, and 1997-98 school years. Child Abuse/Neglect Rate 1990 data are based on the average of fiscal years1991, 1992, and 1993, and the 1997 value is the average of fiscal years 1995, 1997, and 1998. Head Start data are from 1993 and 1999, and Free and Reduced-Price School Meals data are based on the 1991-1992 and 1998-99 school years. The 1990 Percent of All Families with Related Children Who Receive Cash Assistance is the average of 1988-89, 1989-90, and 1990-91 AFDC data, and the 1997 is the average of 1996-97, 1997-98, and 1998-99 TANF data. The 1990 Juvenile Delinquency Case Rate is based on 1991-1992, and the 1997 rate is based on 1998 data.

A composite county rank appears in the upper right corner of each county profile. It was derived by converting the county rates and percentages (on each indicator) into a "z" score. This was done in order to give each indicator equal weight. Then each county's "z" scores were added together to form a county composite "z" score. Finally, the composite "z" scores were ranked 1 (best) through 55 (worst).

The indicators' "z" scores summed to achieve the composite rank include Percent Low Birth-Weight Babies, Infant Mortality Rate, Child Death Rate, Percent Children Approved for Free and Reduced-Price School Meals, Teen Birth Rate, Percent Births to Unmarried Teens, Percent High School Dropouts, Juvenile Delinquency Case Rate, Teen Violent Death Rate, and Births to Mothers with Less Than a 12th Grade Education. This year's *WV KIDS COUNT Data Book* omits both Percent of Eligible Children Served by Head Start and Child Abuse/Neglect Rate in the composite score. Therefore, comparing the county composite ranks from the 1993, 1994, 1995, 1996, 1997, 1998, and 1999 books with those from the 1991 and 1992 books cannot be done.

Each of the 12 indicators is also ranked in sequential order from best (1) to worst (55). The ranking was obtained by simply ranking the rate or percentage from best to worst. These individual indicator rankings appear on each of the county pages under the county rank column. Each individual indicator ranking, except for Percent of Eligible Children Served by Head Start (1999 data) and Percent Children Approved for Free and Reduced-Price School Meals (1998 data), is based on 1997 data. On all of the indicators, except for Head Start, the lowest rate or percent is given the most positive ranking (rank = 1). Whenever two or more counties were tied for the individual indicator rank, they were all assigned the same rank, e.g. if four counties tied at ranking position 1, all four were assigned a rank of 1, then the next county was ranked 5.

Caution should be used in interpreting the results of the rankings. Some indicators--child death rate, for example--document relatively rare events. For example, the county that is ranked third for a particular indicator may have a value of two percent, while the county that is ranked 25th may have a value of four percent.

Caution should also be used when reading the actual numbers. Since some of the indicators' actual numbers are averages for a three-year span, a zero reported may include one case within the three-year span. If a county has a reported rate higher than zero for an averaged indicator and the reported actual number for that indicator is zero, then one case had occurred within the three-year span. This occurs due to rounding of the actual numbers to whole numbers.

The percentages in this book are rounded to the nearest tenth of a percent. Percent changes for the indicators are based on unrounded figures. The percent change given in this book may not equal the percentage change from the actual numbers given in this book.

"NC" indicates there was no change between the 1990 and 1997 rate or percent. "NA" indicates that data was not available. "NM" is used when the 1990 data is zero and 1997 data is any value above zero because a percent change from zero cannot be calculated. When the 1990 data is any value above zero and the 1997 data is zero, the percent change shown is always 100 percent.

Definitions, Methodology, and Sources:

How an indicator or background factor was constructed is only presented when staff at the Survey Research Center performed calculations to determine rates or percentages.

Indicator or background factor clarification is provided for those variables needing some explanation about the data; this does not apply to every variable.

Data sources are the same for both state and county unless otherwise specified. When the national data source is different from the state or county source, there are headings specifying different state and national sources. Again, county sources are the same as state sources, unless otherwise specified.

Numbers

COUNTY	Low Birth Weight Babies 1990	Low Birth Weight Babies 1997	Infant Deaths Cumulative #'s 1988-92	Infant Deaths Cumulative #'s 1993-97	Child Deaths Cumulative #'s 1988-92	Child Deaths Cumulative #'s 1993-97	Kids in Head Start 1999	Kids Approved For Free Reduced Price Meals 1999	Child Abuse Neglect Cases 1997	Births to Teens 1990	Births to Teens 1997	Births to Unmarried Teens 1990	Births to Unmarried Teens 1997	High School Dropouts 1990	High School Dropouts 1997	Teen Violent Deaths Cumulative #'s 1988-92	Teen Violent Deaths Cumulative #'s 1993-97
West Virginia	1,535	1,684	1,012	825	534	438	6,610	148,203	17,675	3,916	3,421	2,137	2,326	4,243	3,959	548	419
BARBOUR	15	14	11	8	6	0	82	1,896	104	45	34	21	25	47	33	5	2
BERKELEY	57	69	35	35	24	18	152	4,956	349	153	135	100	111	167	194	25	17
BOONE	23	31	7	4	8	13	114	2,615	284	64	75	33	45	92	67	12	8
BRAXTON	11	10	13	6	6	1	104	1,685	192	33	24	14	16	30	23	6	3
BROOKE	18	20	12	7	2	0	54	1,235	179	46	31	26	24	56	51	5	1
CABELL	89	98	61	64	18	29	313	6,941	1,317	212	175	119	119	154	265	23	13
CALHOUN	5	6	5	3	3	5	41	1,031	131	17	18	9	9	25	19	3	2
CLAY	10	9	2	5	7	4	99	1,614	113	38	33	18	15	18	23	1	3
DODDRIDGE	5	8	3	2	0	5	29	736	32	13	16	7	9	19	19	0	0
FAYETTE	41	42	32	15	16	19	180	4,810	508	118	118	68	84	176	118	13	11
GILMER	4	6	3	2	7	2	30	808	94	10	13	5	6	21	12	3	2
GRANT	9	7	5	6	3	6	62	1,053	49	26	18	11	11	14	21	6	4
GREENBRIER	22	27	11	9	7	6	133	3,130	308	69	65	30	44	83	82	11	14
HAMPSHIRE	16	16	9	9	5	7	79	1,919	112	42	33	20	23	44	55	7	3
HANCOCK	28	23	14	7	10	4	84	1,432	276	50	35	31	25	64	67	7	2
HARDY	10	11	10	4	1	2	69	1,222	72	23	17	13	10	25	13	5	3
HARRISON	53	60	46	45	19	11	214	6,030	499	140	129	78	88	146	118	21	14
JACKSON	21	20	15	13	10	7	77	2,276	210	44	41	15	24	50	69	9	8
JEFFERSON	35	38	19	14	9	11	80	2,545	120	83	74	58	63	82	116	14	6
KANAWHA	197	215	102	85	62	47	436	13,188	2,191	397	412	251	314	425	498	72	43
LEWIS	15	16	14	8	7	9	68	1,741	204	41	28	25	18	39	29	4	3
LINCOLN	25	23	24	8	8	5	140	2,601	324	65	59	24	36	69	63	16	10
LOGAN	39	45	20	14	20	8	217	3,861	514	127	120	76	73	175	114	15	15
McDOWELL	41	44	29	30	22	12	320	4,451	566	126	102	64	65	159	57	17	16
MARION	38	50	33	26	18	9	228	3,938	408	111	85	65	61	116	46	12	2
MARSHALL	26	22	14	10	3	8	116	2,431	317	67	48	42	37	72	55	2	4
MASON	16	26	11	11	5	8	68	2,116	245	46	56	24	37	52	75	7	6
MERCER	69	87	34	29	30	19	230	5,228	636	164	169	76	110	152	126	28	13
MINERAL	20	22	19	15	3	12	114	2,478	130	55	36	23	25	56	42	9	8
MINGO	31	28	23	15	13	11	355	3,771	554	128	94	58	54	131	125	7	17
MONONGALIA	61	66	48	34	11	22	133	4,024	715	86	86	46	65	119	130	8	6
MONROE	10	8	4	7	2	1	59	1,127	56	24	18	12	13	15	30	7	3
MORGAN	6	11	4	5	2	1	68	995	52	23	26	13	19	25	44	2	2
NICHOLAS	23	21	8	11	7	1	122	2,817	300	67	47	32	28	69	54	5	6
OHIO	39	40	20	29	13	11	138	2,310	340	91	69	75	63	44	77	13	4
PENDLETON	6	6	8	3	5	4	36	594	42	10	12	6	10	16	15	5	1
PLEASANTS	10	5	6	2	0	1	22	647	49	12	10	8	5	11	18	1	1
POCAHONTAS	7	11	4	5	5	2	15	868	65	16	19	7	13	17	20	3	2
PRESTON	23	30	28	18	9	5	111	2,970	235	53	57	25	38	63	64	8	7
PUTNAM	28	41	12	13	11	5	112	2,708	403	71	57	33	31	82	74	6	19
RALEIGH	70	80	48	38	28	11	309	6,679	789	184	157	105	97	262	193	34	34
RANDOLPH	26	25	19	16	6	14	74	2,922	234	66	46	36	30	45	44	5	6
RITCHIE	6	8	3	3	2	1	30	1,015	93	21	20	9	11	32	30	6	8
ROANE	12	13	8	7	5	1	56	1,928	209	44	33	21	19	33	44	12	5
SUMMERS	11	12	5	9	3	7	62	1,115	79	28	24	15	17	49	36	2	8
TAYLOR	14	13	10	10	3	2	72	1,494	103	33	22	18	16	48	23	1	2
TUCKER	9	5	10	3	2	1	10	719	54	17	8	4	3	5	8	4	1
TYLER	6	6	3	1	2	1	47	757	72	15	16	8	10	13	15	2	1
UPSHUR	20	19	18	12	12	8	176	2,184	220	56	38	23	23	65	56	3	8
WAYNE	40	42	27	20	13	14	141	4,372	564	103	75	42	41	122	87	13	11
WEBSTER	8	9	8	9	2	3	48	1,418	181	33	19	16	10	32	36	4	2
WETZEL	14	15	10	14	8	2	63	1,686	168	51	38	29	27	35	28	5	4
WIRT	4	5	5	3	2	1	19	604	50	8	9	4	5	12	12	1	2
WOOD	72	79	49	37	20	13	200	5,720	1,085	177	159	107	118	236	139	24	12
WYOMING	21	20	11	7	9	8	199	2,792	477	74	63	36	34	33	86	9	11

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Numbers, continued

COUNTY	Births to Moms with > 12 Years Education		Cash Assistance		Births With Early Prenatal Care		Total Minority Population		Number of Minority Children		Juvenile Delinquency Case Rate		Kids in Poverty	
	1990	1997	1990[1]	1997	1990	1997	1990	1997	1990	1997	1990	1998	1990	1995
West Virginia	**5,707**	**4,475**	**36,259**	**22,896**	**15,823**	**16,537**	**74,143**	**78,064**	**19,833**	**21,176**	**8,960**	**7,116**	**115,073**	**142,140**
BARBOUR	53	38	445	282	149	144	431	446	106	114	44	24	1,438	1,590
BERKELEY	270	227	564	579	670	776	2,953	3,643	832	1,073	279	140	2,454	3,695
BOONE	104	89	846	535	186	239	311	345	91	103	130	36	2,393	2,600
BRAXTON	48	34	322	205	124	105	123	146	26	46	8	10	991	1,306
BROOKE	49	34	304	205	215	196	375	417	83	101	267	253	1,039	1,283
CABELL	299	251	1,861	1,342	982	1,028	5,037	5,174	1,324	1,346	962	549	5,234	6,509
CALHOUN	28	23	224	150	69	57	64	86	12	18	16	11	776	882
CLAY	52	43	449	238	85	83	28	32	2	7	9	17	1,466	1,505
DODDRIDGE	22	26	136	98	66	70	53	60	18	19	12	4	482	645
FAYETTE	177	151	1,297	879	387	432	3,454	3,969	870	929	225	75	4,102	4,912
GILMER	21	15	177	115	56	59	95	100	9	13	0	11	731	748
GRANT	28	25	85	61	116	116	182	208	45	53	10	15	432	572
GREENBRIER	103	87	394	215	292	317	1,502	1,607	367	387	200	108	1,921	2,457
HAMPSHIRE	61	46	193	193	172	188	248	302	60	108	61	19	874	1,236
HANCOCK	58	46	499	270	290	284	1,250	1,287	287	311	91	119	1,444	1,718
HARDY	35	23	74	68	129	116	282	332	57	79	16	15	400	542
HARRISON	201	168	1,480	909	705	705	2,042	2,396	386	582	113	210	4,125	5,585
JACKSON	59	55	437	272	207	254	173	204	44	71	196	42	1,661	1,962
JEFFERSON	155	104	294	264	395	432	3,254	3,792	888	1,064	141	119	1,246	1,941
KANAWHA	557	522	3,955	2,396	1,573	1,756	16,154	16,558	4,803	4,660	2,320	948	10,525	14,478
LEWIS	45	34	358	205	149	145	182	180	35	53	74	107	1,290	1,632
LINCOLN	123	82	865	518	224	222	86	101	13	26	102	227	2,652	2,919
LOGAN	188	151	1,479	807	258	340	1,860	1,848	472	506	195	167	4,388	4,783
McDOWELL	251	155	1,783	1,138	266	225	4,974	4,392	1,467	1,278	241	124	5,095	5,663
MARION	132	82	1,137	725	500	485	2,427	2,532	603	630	87	201	3,400	4,000
MARSHALL	86	57	637	489	347	294	546	547	94	139	133	48	1,912	2,427
MASON	68	78	560	430	201	237	271	311	69	87	81	53	1,772	2,058
MERCER	227	201	1,460	741	515	610	4,771	4,823	1,394	1,358	510	473	4,518	5,707
MINERAL	56	40	326	295	271	249	895	935	252	255	91	125	1,268	1,653
MINGO	209	156	1,609	894	268	318	1,029	1,076	289	333	87	95	3,839	4,420
MONONGALIA	112	96	668	496	720	679	4,142	4,482	756	845	182	180	2,838	3,525
MONROE	34	28	145	64	99	108	233	260	42	63	44	25	777	850
MORGAN	34	36	91	99	106	126	180	210	30	45	17	58	283	588
NICHOLAS	96	53	640	294	217	217	144	163	41	56	178	204	2,386	2,774
OHIO	122	79	836	450	441	419	2,190	2,238	698	669	137	283	2,278	2,700
PENDLETON	24	18	57	40	79	71	205	226	54	65	12	15	319	388
PLEASANTS	14	10	99	88	67	59	35	27	10	8	0	16	487	476
POCAHONTAS	27	19	80	39	83	74	116	229	16	23	23	30	552	591
PRESTON	77	57	554	321	264	273	205	250	55	74	16	101	1,784	2,422
PUTNAM	82	71	440	263	411	488	461	592	129	197	101	99	1,618	2,288
RALEIGH	259	220	1,879	1,150	624	702	6,685	7,083	2,043	2,124	643	470	5,742	7,315
RANDOLPH	99	57	459	268	261	272	472	540	75	115	58	62	1,974	2,443
RITCHIE	29	23	159	122	84	81	27	34	8	8	7	11	868	880
ROANE	61	48	320	206	127	121	92	114	11	31	46	23	1,520	1,640
SUMMERS	47	28	340	187	95	93	974	477	115	143	34	50	1,048	1,329
TAYLOR	45	29	352	206	129	130	204	256	38	55	72	72	1,118	1,308
TUCKER	19	6	74	44	68	60	39	76	12	23	6	4	410	463
TYLER	25	19	157	94	83	83	56	63	9	16	14	49	515	684
UPSHUR	94	54	443	351	199	206	327	368	43	80	96	122	1,723	2,120
WAYNE	161	123	867	500	445	443	253	292	48	84	91	122	3,035	3,748
WEBSTER	52	28	419	287	88	81	48	60	10	19	10	9	1,356	1,450
WETZEL	63	45	409	188	194	156	104	123	21	31	19	39	1,291	1,479
WIRT	11	9	111	90	46	46	11	18	2	5	9	18	339	436
WOOD	221	192	1,261	869	818	839	1,502	1,639	477	537	414	654	3,940	5,487
WYOMING	134	84	1,149	663	209	226	386	395	92	111	30	55	3,004	3,328

Rates Paid & Capacity -vs- Need

PER DAY PER CHILD DAY CARE SUBSIDY BY TYPE OF PROVIDER

Provider Type	Basic Rate	Under 2 and/or Special Needs	Accreditation
In-Home and Informal	$11	$13	
Family Care	$11	$13	$15
Family Facility	$14.50	$15.50	$15-$17
Child Care Center	$17	$20	$18-$22

Source: Office of Social Services, WVDHHR, December 1999

WEST VIRGINIA'S 1999 CHILD CARE CAPACITY AND NEED

CAPACITY*		NEED	
Number of Licensed Child Care Centers	441	Number of Children **Under Age Six** with Working Parents (1995)	57,000
Capacity	19,174		
Number of Registered Family Day Care Homes	7,885	Number of Children **Ages six to 13** with Working Parents (1995)	61,000
Capacity	23,655		
School Day Plus Sites	184		
Capacity	4,760		
TOTAL CAPACITY	**47,589**	**TOTAL CHILDREN WITH WORKING PARENTS**	**118,000**

*Four hours a day or less care programs, such as nursery schools and private child care arrangements, are not included.

*Subtracting the Capacity of Licensed and/or Registered Child Care Facilities (47,589) from the Number of Children Under 13 with Working Parents (118,000) creates **a need of 70,411 more licensed and regulated slots.***

[illegible] WV Department of Health and Human Resources Child Care Licensing [illegible] Data Book, the Annie E. Casey Foundation, Baltimore, MD

1999 WV KIDS COUNT Committees And Partners

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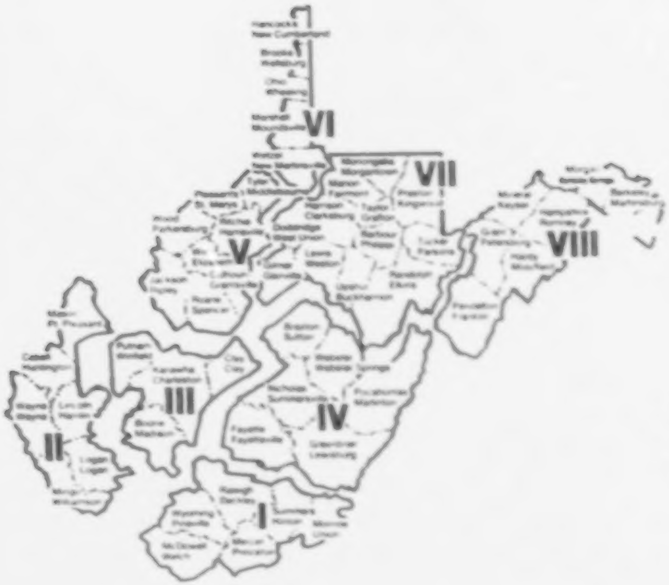

West Virginia University Survey Research Center

The West Virginia Kids Count Fund and the West Virginia University Survey Research Center collaborate to produce the *WV KIDS COUNT Data Book*. Survey Research Center staff manages data collection, processing, manipulation, data analysis, and map design.

West Virginia University established the WVU Survey Research Center in 1991 in response to a growing demand for a viable survey research organization. Given an initial charge of integrating aspects of the university's service, research, and teaching goals around survey methodologies, the Survey Research Center has successfully developed the organizational capacity to accomplish this threefold mission. The Survey Research Center assists faculty in various research endeavors, promotes organizational linkages, supports staff development, and is developing a statewide data base inventory. In many respects, the Survey Research Center has become an interactive research laboratory that combines the missions of teaching, research, and service.

STAFF

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DISSEMINATION PARTNERS

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A.B.L.E. Families, Inc.

Adolescent Health Task Force, Region VIII

African-American Pastors and Churches

Alpha Associates Architects & Engineers

American Academy of Pediatrics, WV Chapter

Appalachia Educational Laboratory, Inc.

Big Creek People in Action

Burlington United Methodist Family Services

Central Appalachia Empowerment Zone of WV

Charles Ryan Associates

Children's Home Society of West Virginia

Communications Workers of America

Community Council of Kanawha Valley, Inc.

Coalition for West Virginia's Children

Diocese of Wheeling-Charleston

Family Resource Networks Throughout West Virginia

Governor's Cabinet on Children and Families

Governor's Early Childhood Implementation Commission

Information & Referral - Huntington

League of Women Voters - Huntington

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Presbytery of West Virginia

RESA IV

Right From The Start

Terrell Ellis & Associates

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United National Bank

Welfare Reform Coalition

West Virginia Chamber of Commerce

West Virginia Coal Association

West Virginia Coalition of Mental Health Providers

West Virginia Coalition Against Domestic Violence

West Virginia Council of Churches

West Virginia Counseling Association

West Virginia Department of Health and Human Resources

West Virginia Head Start Association

West Virginia Hospital Association

West Virginia KIDS COUNT Fund Regional Leadership

West Virginia Labor Federation

West Virginia Library Commission

West Virginia Public Television

West Virginia Roundtable

West Virginia United Health Systems

West Virginia University Extension Service

Women and Children's Hospital, Charleston Area Medical Center

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